

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1917
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 71

PRICE TWO CENTS

ARMED SHIPS ALONE WOULD RUN BLOCKADE

President Preparing to Take Any
Necessary Action When Crisis
Shall Arise—Consuls May
Leave Germany at Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No definite announcement is made of the fact, but it is understood that the President, either by personal appearance at a joint session or by a joint resolution, will request Congress, before adjournment, to take action authorizing him to make use of whatever means may be necessary to protect citizens of the United States and United States property on the seas.

It has been known for several days that he would go to the Capitol and request specific action along this line, so that in the exercise of his executive function, possibly in the period after adjournment, if the necessity should arise, he would be acting, not only under his own official authority but as the agent of Congress, and therefore the people of the United States.

It is not the intention of the President now to call an extra session to meet the national emergency. It is his thought that the needs of the hour can be met just as well through the method outlined. The use of the navy and the arming of ships would not be technically acts of war from the standpoint of this Government, but solely for defensive purposes and for the enforcement of the United States' position, maintained since the Lusitania incident, that neutral commerce may not be legally interfered with on the high seas. The responsibility then would be placed on Germany of deciding for peace or war.

Authority such as the President will ask for from Congress would enable him to act without delay when the necessary time might arise, and make unnecessary the calling of a special session.

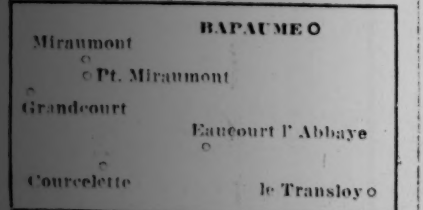
It is considered that the impending action of the President in requesting additional powers from Congress to be

(Continued on page four, column five)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Important progress has been made by the British forces during the week-end in the Ancre Valley. After penetrating the German positions on a front of about 1½ miles, to a distance of about two-thirds of a mile, the British have advanced their line to within a few hundred yards of the important point of Miramont, on the main line from Albert to Arras. The British have also captured an important German position, north of the Ancre, north of Baillecourt farm, southwest of Miramont. The latest reports show that nearly 800 prisoners were taken in these operations, besides a considerable amount of munitions. The British have held all their gains, and carried out further successful raids on German positions at other points.

Paris reports a successful raid by the French on the German positions on the left bank of the River Moselle, near Pont-aux-Mousses, and Petrograd reports some minor successes on the eastern front southwest of Divinsk and in the Carpathians, southwest of Okna.



The diagram shows the position of Miramont and Albert, on the Ancre, where the latest British advances are recorded.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—An official statement issued by the War Office yesterday says: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. After lively fire preparation, strong English reconnoitering detachments attacked north of Armentieres, southwest of Lille, north of the La Bassée Canal and near Ransart. They were repulsed, partly in hand-to-hand fighting, during which prisoners remained in our hands, and partly by our fire.

After the failure of the attack on Feb. 16, south of Miramont, our opponents in the course of the night increased their artillery fire, and when morning came attacked on both sides of the Ancre River. In the engagements which continued during the day and were subject to frequent changes, we took prisoner 130 men and captured five machine guns and then abandoned our opponents our most advanced crater position.

On the south bank of the Ancre violent English attacks were repulsed and all our positions were maintained.

(Continued on page four, column one)

CROWDS GATHER; WATCH EVENTS ON BERNSTORFF SHIP

Halifax Examination of Frederik VIII Continues—Date of Departure Not Fixed

HALIFAX, N. S.—Still under conditions of official secrecy, the liner Frederik VIII, carrying Count von Bernstorff and his suite to Germany, today lies in the river here.

Reports reaching shore were that Count von Bernstorff and his suite had passed the examinations and that officials were proceeding with other passengers. There is no communication between ship and shore.

Fine weather yesterday and today brought those aboard the Frederik VIII on deck. They curiously watched the shore where crowds gathered all day Sunday to look at the ship which is to carry the dismissed Ambassador through the war-zone.

The date of the liner's departure has not been fixed. It depends wholly upon the completion of her examination.

FUEL INQUIRY POWER FOR LIGHT BOARD SOUGHT

Chairman Luce of Cost of Living Commission Urges Legislation Which He Believes Would Act in Reducing Prices

Legislation giving the Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners the power to hear complaints of high prices of fuels, with a view of making appropriate recommendations to the Legislature, was urged by former Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce, chairman of the Commission on the Cost of Living, appointed by Governor McCall to investigate into the prices of necessities, at a hearing on that part of the commission's report which deals with the coal situation, before the Legislative Committee on Public Lighting, this forenoon.

Such legislation was urged by Mr. Luce as a means of reducing unreasonably high prices. In addition he told the committee that the commission was of the opinion that if the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners were authorized to prepare a brief in nontechnical language, discussing the proper use of the various forms of fuel, it would enable the housekeeper to get the full value from the fuel and in this way tend to alleviate conditions.

"Publicity would be a great benefit to both the public and the coal dealers," he said, "and it would result in appeasing the anxiety of the people in the time of a crisis." He believed that if the gas and electric companies would conduct a campaign, instructing housewives in the proper use of ranges and other heating devices, a large saving would ensue.

Mr. Luce declared that at the various hearings held by the commission no evidence was disclosed to support the belief that there is a collusion among coal dealers, although Melvin T. Copeland, secretary for the commission, told the committee that the handling of the coal business in this State could be properly considered as a "semimonopoly" and that in view of the small number of dealers in proportion to the population, there is a big opportunity for agreement, especially among the members of the so-called associations of coal dealers.

Mr. Copeland corroborated Mr. Luce's remarks, urging that a State agency be established, preferably the gas and electric light board, because of its direct connection with the business.

Albert E. Pillsbury, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, representing the Association of Massachusetts Gas Companies, while not opposed to the scheme, recommended by the commissioners, doubted if the State had the constitutional right to regulate the prices of necessities. He asserted that the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners have enough to

(Continued on page five, column four)

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance.....	Pages 8-9
Stock Market Quotations.....	1
Texas Cotton Conditions.....	1
Gas and Electric Prices Easter.....	1
Dividends Declared.....	1
Short Term Note Quotations.....	1
Weather Report.....	1
Children's Page.....	Page 14
Editorials.....	Page 16
East and West.....	1
Why Food Is High.....	1
Argentine Radicalism.....	1
John Bull.....	1
Notes and Comments.....	1
European War.....	1
Armed Ships May Run Blockade.....	1
Freighter Sinks Submarine.....	1
Hunt in Cuba Reported Lessening.....	1
South America and the Aeroplane.....	2
Lower Postage Rates and Service.....	2
Record Breaking Sugar Prices in Law.....	2
Police Active at Stations.....	2
General News.....	1
Opposition to West Indies Commission.....	1
Canada Issues Paper Statement.....	2
Revolt in Cuba Reported Lessening.....	2
South America and the Aeroplane.....	2
Lower Postage Rates and Service.....	2
Record Breaking Sugar Prices in Law.....	2
Police Active at Stations.....	2

LONDON HEARS SEVEN VESSELS REPORTED SUNK

British Steamer Worcestershire Included in List—Valdes Torpedoed Without Warning. Master and Part of Crew Saved

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British twin screw four-masted steamer Worcestershire, 7175 tons gross, belonging to the Bibby Steamship Company, Limited, was yesterday reported sunk. She was built in 1904, had a speed of 15 knots, wireless telegraphy and submarine signaling installations.

Other vessels reported sunk are the Lady Anne, 1015 tons, two of the crew being killed and five injured, while the captain, two mates, two engineers, two firemen, a steward and boy are missing; the Marion Dawson, 2300 tons; the Romsdalen, 2548 tons; the Queenwood, 2701 tons, three of the crew being killed; the Valdes, 2233 tons, torpedoed without warning, the master and part of the crew being landed while two of the crew are killed and nine missing, and the Maia Leonhardt, 1466 tons.

Only Needed Armament

Captain of Lyman M. Law Says He Could Have Driven U-Boat Off

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The captain and crew of the Lyman M. Law have arrived in Rome. Captain MacDonough states that the vessel was overhauled by the submarine 25 miles off Cape Spartavento on the morning of Feb. 12. Had he possessed any armament even of the smallest type, Captain MacDonough considers he could easily have driven off the submarine, but in the circumstances could only obey the order to go aboard the submarine. The commander of the submarine examined his papers and then directed him to return to his ship.

(Continued on page four, column three)

NUMEROUS SMALL SUBSCRIBERS ADD TO BRITISH LOAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Reports concerning the final day's subscriptions to the war loan confirm the existing impression of the success of the issue. Keighley, Yorkshire, becomes famous in subscribing £42 per head of its population. It is widely expected that the previous war loan total of £600,000,000 will be surpassed on the present occasion without any extraordinary aid from the banks.

It is a matter of common knowledge that of the 1915 loan the local banks subscribed approximately £200,000,000. A feature of this occasion is the vast number of small subscribers among every class of the community.

ALLIED DELEGATES HONORED IN RUSSIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Mayor and Council of Petrograd gave a reception in honor of the Allied delegates on Saturday when the chief representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy received handsome gold and silver Russian bowls as souvenirs of their visit.

Lord Milner said their stay had been prolonged, not because there had been the slightest difference of opinion, but because of the vastness of their work. Continuing, he referred to the value of greater mutual acquaintance between Russia and Britain and spoke of British enthusiasm for Russia's achievements. Enduring friendship in peace, he said, would be based on the faithful alliance in the greatest of all wars.

EARL OF DERBY ADVISES BRITAIN TO "STICK IT OUT"

LONDON, England (Monday)—Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Bolton on Saturday, expressed the opinion that the critical period of the war would come in the next few months.

"It would be a false friend," he said, "if I did not warn the country that the war is going to be long continued and the struggle even more bitter than in the past. It can be won only by every one doing his utmost. The three things most vital are money, men and munitions. Money and munitions are being supplied in large quantities. Men we want and must have. The Nation will have to make greater sacrifices in the way of giving its manhood to fight its battles. You will not win the war by saying you have won it."

"I am as confident as anyone of the eventual result, but do not be led away into the too great optimism of thinking that the end is near. There is nothing that pleases us more than to hear that the German nation is at its last gasp. I do not think it is true. I believe Germany is suffering, but it still has an enormous reserve of power and will make a great and gigantic effort to gain the mastery."

"I believe we are going to see the critical period of the war in the next few months. We must face it with courage. I confidently predict it will be a successful six months for us, but at the same time I do not think it will be a walk-over."

"You must receive bad news equally with good news, with the same courage, the same gameness and the same determination. There is but one motto for every man and woman in the country, namely 'Stick it out.' That is what you have got to do. At whatever cost, at whatever sacrifice, stick it out to the bitter end. The bitter end will mean for you, perhaps privation, but for those who come after you, freedom from the horrors which we have experienced during the last 2½ years."

Big Offensive Expected

LONDON, England (Monday)—Arthur Henderson, member of the War Council, speaking at Manchester on Saturday, said:

"In Government circles confidence regarding the final close of the war was never so high as now. I believe that our commander-in-chief and all the leaders of the Allied nations will be surprised if during the coming summer they do not strike such a blow as—with other conditions which prevail—will lead the war to close on lines entirely satisfactory for us and our allies."

Britain and Germany

LONDON, England (Monday)—Addressing a meeting in London last night, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, declared that it was impossible for British statesmen to make any agreement with the German Government as now constituted. It would be necessary before signing any peace or any agreement, he said, to insist that it must be with a Government different in essence and constitution from the present one.

EXPLANATION OF GERMANY'S NEW BUDGET FOR 1917

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—An explanatory note is published concerning the German Imperial budget for 1917, which says:

The necessary means for carrying on the war will be raised when required by means of special war credits. The extraordinary expenses in connection with the State debt require at present 3,566,000,000 marks, in order to effect a balance.

In the ordinary budget the revenue from hitherto existing war taxes is not sufficient and the deficit of 1,250,000,000 marks will be covered by a new war tax. It is intended to impose an ad valorem tax on coal on the output of the collieries and as an extraordinary war tax, to impose a surtax on passenger goods traffic on railways and inland shipping.

In the extraordinary budget the amount of 81,000,000 marks will be voted to the redemption of the debt by purchase. With regard to the redemption of the war loans, this will be decided after peace has been concluded. Credit for exchange bills is increased to 3,000,000,000 marks, and the uncovered contributions of the Federal states are estimated at 52,000,000 marks.

On Feb. 1, the relatives' insurance fund amounted to 21,000,000 marks. Regarding the revenue the increase in customs is estimated at 41,000,000 marks; total receipts, 754,000,000 marks; increase in tobacco, 2,200,000 marks; war surtax, 87,000,000 marks; increase in stamps on bills of lading, 65,066,000 marks and in stamps on the Dutch goods trade, 225,000,000 marks.

The tax on wealth is expected to produce 90,000,000 marks, and the shares of the State in post and telegraphs, 225,000,000 marks.

The estimated revenue from all war taxes, namely, 1,250,000,000 marks, is 77,000,000 marks in excess of the previous year. The ordinary budget amounts to 4,941,000,000 marks, or 1,282,000,000 marks more than the previous year. In the extraordinary budget, 7,250,000 marks are yet to be covered by loan.

U-BOAT SUNK WITH ONE SHOT FROM FREIGHTER

Captain of French Merchantman Describes Running Battle at Sea Off Bordeaux—Submarine's Fire Ineffective

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a fight at sea between the French line freighter Guayane and a German submarine, the U-boat was sunk, the officers and crew of the Guayane reported today on their arrival here from Bordeaux. The submarine, they declared, fired three ineffective shots at the Guayane and went down when the second shell from the French liner's 65-millimeter gun struck her squarely. Captain Rousselotte said the submarine appeared Jan. 22 on the port side, when the ship was one day out from Bordeaux. He said the submarine fired three shots at his ship, none of which took effect. The Guayane, he said, was swung around so that her 65-millimeter gun could be trained on the submarine. Two shots were fired by the Guayane gunner, he said, and the second struck its mark. The submarine disappeared. The gunner aboard the Guayane, a Breton, refused to discuss the incident, but others talked of it, paying tribute to the quickness and accuracy of his fire.

The ship had to swing about while the submarine was firing, they said, and narrowly escaped being struck. Both gunners fired simultaneously as the ship swung into position for the fight, but each shot missed its mark by a few feet.

Every one aboard knew that the next shot would settle the battle and that all depended upon the next attempt. The Breton fired a moment before the German, and the shot struck squarely. The U-boat floundered for a moment, striving desperately to keep afloat, but finally disappeared. Captain Rousselotte said his gunner ceased firing when he saw that the submarine had been hit.

The Guayane is a steel freight ship of 2400 tons net. She has carried millions of dollars worth of munitions to the Allies since the beginning of the war and has had her 65-millimeter gun aboard since the submarine operations began to be a menace. The gun is the same as that carried by other French ships, mounted astern so that the vessel must turn unless the submarine approaches from the stern.

Two Sinkings Announced

Norwegian and Spanish Steamers Go Down

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Norwegian ship Dalmata and the Spanish steamer Mar Adriatico have been sunk, the Kerr Steamship Company announced today. The Kerr company, which was the agent for both ships, had received news of the losses some days ago, but withheld announcement. The Dalmata, which sailed from New York for Havre Jan. 24, was sunk on Feb. 11. The Mar Adriatico, which sailed from New York Jan. 16, for Bordeaux, was sunk on Feb. 14. The Mar Adriatico was a steel screw steamer of 2410 tons, registered at Bilbao, Spain. The Dalmata, formerly of Argentine registry, was a steel screw steamer of 1773 tons. She was built in 1902 and her former port of registry was Buenos Aires.

The Kerr Steamship Line officials said they believed no Americans were members of the crew of the ships. Spanish and Norwegian Consuls, likewise, had no records of any Americans aboard the vessels.

Steamer Dochia Still Safe
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Barber Steamship Line announced today it had received word from the freight steamer Dochia, the first American ship to leave an American port after the German submarine warning had been issued, stating that the ship was in the Mediterranean. This information came last Wednesday by wireless.

BRITAIN TAKES OVER SECURITIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The first list of 54 United States and Canadian securities requisitioned under the Defense of the Realm Regulations of Jan. 24 is now issued. Persons resident in the United Kingdom must deposit all such securities whether held at home or abroad with the American Dollar Securities Committee by March 17. Where more convenient delivery may be made in New York, under special arrangements with the dollar committee. Compensation will be paid on the basis of respective quotations on Feb. 16, with the addition of three weeks interest beyond that already accrued. Compensation will be paid within seven days of delivery of securities.

ITALIAN GRAIN PRICES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—On Thursday last the Government fixed maximum prices for the forthcoming grain harvest: ordinary wheats at 36s. per quintal of 56 bushels; hard wheats, 40s.; barley and rye, 30s.; rice in husk, 30s.; maize and oats, 26s.

ESPIONAGE BILL CONSIDERED IN SENATE DEBATE

Much Opposition Develops on Ground of Too Much Power for President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consideration of the bill to prevent espionage in the United States was resumed in the Senate today. Much opposition has developed against the measure, on the grounds that it gives the President too sweeping powers. Senator Cummins of Iowa is leading the opposition, and he announced today that he intended to propose many modifications to the present form of the bill. Late today Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, is to ask for a special order to take up for consideration either at a night session or at a designated hour Tuesday, the bill to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Senator Simmons also has given notice that he will call up the administration revenue bill tomorrow.

OPPOSITION TO A "JUNKET" TO THE WEST INDIES

Motion Will Be Made in Senate When Bill on Government Comes Up to Eliminate Provision for Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the bill to provide a temporary government for the Danish West Indies, under United States occupation, comes up in the Senate soon, a motion will be made to eliminate the section providing for a commission to visit the islands and learn at first hand their legislative and other needs. Strong opposition also is to be raised against the provision that would make the Constitution of the United States inapplicable to the islands.

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said today that since the committee reported the bill Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce had furnished him with a report giving such complete details of conditions in the Danish West Indies as to make further investigation unnecessary, the Senator believes. It is intimated, however, that some senators still believe a congressional commission should visit the islands, but opponents of this plan believe such a visit would amount to little more than a "junket."

The report furnished by Secretary Redfield considers the resources and commercial importance of the islands, and was prepared by H. G. Brock, Philip S. Smith and W. A. Tucker, special agents in the employ of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Senator Stone stated that these investigators were capable men, and that in his estimation their report, made as a result of personal investigation, could be accepted as authoritative.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW COALITION CABINET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia (Monday)—The new Coalition Cabinet, which will be known as the Commonwealth and War Government, is as follows: Prime Minister and Attorney-General—W. M. Hughes. Minister for Navy—The Rt. Rev. Hon. Joseph Cook. Minister of Defense—Senator Pearce. Minister of Works and Railways—W. A. Watt. Treasurer—Sir John Forrest. Minister of State for Home Affairs—Mr. Glyn. Minister of Customs—J. A. Jensen. Postmaster-General—W. Webster.

RIFLES QUESTION IN GREECE NOT SETTLED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—The rifles question has not yet been satisfactorily settled. Entente controllers are understood to be satisfied that the 80,000 rifles now in the Peloponnese are the total of actual army rifles, allowing for those in the hands of the Salonika army and those taken to Germany when Colonel Hadjopoulos surrendered at Kavalla. There is, however, still a very large quantity of reserve rifles which have drifted into the hands of the population and also considerable numbers of imported rifles distributed among the population.

RESIGNATION IN PRUSSIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—German papers announce that Baron von Schorlemer, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, has resigned, but it is not yet known whether the King has accepted his resignation.

JAPANESE AND UNITED STATES IN AGREEMENT

Rumored Understanding Said to Have Been Reached by Two Countries Is Seen by Russians as World Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Diplomatic thought has been directed to a significant dispatch from Petrograd, wherein the Bourse Gazette comments upon alleged recent diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Japan, which have resulted in an understanding between the two governments. The writer says: "If it is true that friendship has been assured between these two nations, the fact will have an enormous influence on world policy, and the greatest profit from such development would accrue to the Near East allies of Japan, namely, Great Britain and Russia. It would mean that Germany had lost all hope of sea domination and was expelled forever from the Far East. Japan, in giving such guarantees, acts in full solidarity with the Allies. The friendship between America and Japan cannot be relegated to the second place of importance the relations between Russia and Japan. On the contrary, it would give those relations more stability."

That Japan has given assurance to the United States Government, and that, too, quite recently, of her friendship, there is hardly any question. That is clearly a matter of fact. Japan, it has been represented, at least is well satisfied with the trade conditions between her empire and this country, as indeed they have never exceeded in volume the record of the past year. Her authorized representatives have said concerning this feature of the Pacific situation, that Japan can hardly be expected to want to seek a quarrel with her best customer. But as for the future, also, it has become known that Japan is placing great store upon her future financial dealings with the United States. One phase of the relations between the two governments is a matter of concern in Tokio as well as in Washington. That is the persistent practice of many newspapers to refer frequently to the so-called "Pacific menace," with the result that a public opinion has been built up to some extent that would expect possible future dangers in the Pacific when the present war is over.

For the present, in the view of conservative diplomats here, leaving out of consideration whether there is any foundation for the fears entertained, it is considered unwise to give publicity to these vaguely defined and sinister references to Japan. The view is taken that if there is foundation for fear, no patriotic or other good purpose is served by keeping the matter before the public, and if the fear is not well founded, then the publication is reprehensible. Japanese statesmen, as well as United States officials, feel the force of this, and they are men who are sincerely hoping that the relations of the two nations may remain friendly. In the view of United States officials who are familiar with the relations with Japan, and who know how during the past year Japanese officials have studiously sought to have it appear that they are valuing the friendship of the United States, opportunity ought to be afforded at least for the demonstration of that friendship.

Russia and Latest Crisis

Journal Views Situation Facing the United States

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Commenting on the fact that the United States is not yet at war with Germany, although it is over a fortnight since diplomatic relations were broken off, the Bourse Gazette, citing the sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law and the British steamer California, says:

The only new factor that might bring war would be an armed collision

(Continued on page three, column six)

PRUSSIA HEARS FOOD PLAN FAILURE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Socialist and Progressive speakers complained of the severity of the police system in the Prussian Diet on Friday and the organization of the food supply was characterized as a failure. A Polish speaker again expressed distrust of the government.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Berliner Tageblatt states that the traffic director of the war board has taken the first step toward introducing compulsory female labor. Replying to an inquiry from the Berlin Tramway Company concerning the employment of wives of employees serving in the Army, he said if women without young children refused to work regardless of money received as part of her husband's wages and the wages offered her, she was not acting in the interests of society, which had kept her hitherto.

DISTURBANCES IN CUBA SAID TO BE LESSENING

Conservative Victory Reported
in Elections on 14th—Soldiers
Who Deserted Returning to
Places in the Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Latest official reports from Cuba indicate a lessening of revolutionary disturbances. A conservative victory in the elections held on the 14th is reported by a vote totaling about 2000. The conservatives are said to have received 10 to 1 for their liberal opponents.

Official communications are to the effect that considerable numbers of soldiers who deserted to join the revolutionists have returned to their places in the army. No new action by the United States is announced nor in contemplation, so far as officials indicate.

Rebels Hold Santiago

But Government Has Ciego de Avila
Under Its Control

HAVANA, Cuba.—Sunday passed quietly, so far as revolutionary activities were concerned, only a few minor brushes between the rebels and Government forces being reported from isolated places. With Ciego de Avila in its hands and communication with that point reestablished, the Government is supposedly concentrating its forces for an attack on Santiago de Cuba, which city is still in the hands of the rebels. Generals Rios and Hanes at Manzanillo, with 2000 men, and General Cordero at Baracoa with a strong force, are preparing to march against the capital of Oriente Province.

The partial elections which are scheduled to be held in Oriente on Feb. 20 and which, it was expected, would settle the long drawn out dispute as to whether President Menocal was to have another four years as President or step aside for Alfredo Zayas, Liberal presidential candidate, will not be held on that date, the President by special decree having suspended them. A new date for these partial elections has to be fixed by the Provincial Electoral Board.

The American supply ship *Dixie* came into port Sunday morning from Guantanamo, but she carried no machines and her visit was said to be purely one of courtesy. The commander immediately came ashore and proceeded to the American Legation, where he conferred with American Minister Gonzales. The usual visits of courtesy were exchanged between the officers of the war vessel and Cuban officials.

Assistant Secretary of State Patterson is quoted as saying with reference to the meaning of the visit of the *Dixie*, that Carlos Cespedes, the Cuban Minister at Washington, had cabled in advance the coming of war vessels to this and other ports of the island, and adding that he had assurances from Secretary of State Lansing that their presence was intended to give moral support to the Cuban Government, and "reaffirming assurances of non-intervention."

Dr. Alfredo Zayas is reliably reported as seeking a conference with the American Minister, but Mr. Gonzales would not say that he is to meet Mr. Zayas, who is reported to be in hiding in or near Havana, supposedly in a foreign legation.

Santiago Harbor Protected

SANTIAGO, Cuba.—The United States minelayer San Francisco, Commander Henry V. Butler, arrived here Sunday, and Commander Butler arranged with the military governor not to allow the warships of President Menocal or others carrying troops for the purpose of attacking Santiago to enter the harbor, provided the governor would not mine the harbor or sink a ship in the channel.

Troops under command of Gen. Carlos Gonzalez Clavel left here Sunday by train for the purpose of attacking Manzanillo.

MOUNT HOLYOKE VOTES TO PRINT A QUARTERLY

To Be in Charge of Alumnae
Association—Money Appropriated for Graduate Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—The annual meetings of the Graduate Council of Mount Holyoke College were held on Friday and Saturday. This council was formed last year by the Alumnae Association as a link between the whole body of alumnae and the college. The members are President Woolley and Dean Purlington of Mount Holyoke College; the three alumnae trustees, Mrs. Amelia Ray Clark of Hartford, Conn., Mrs. Lucy Cope Sheldrake of Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Mary Dudley Wilcox of Lawrenceville, N. J.; three members of the faculty, Dr. Harriet Manning Blake, instructor in English literature, Dr. Helen H. Searles, professor of Latin language and literature, and Dr. Margaret Ball, associate professor of English, who is an alumnae; two members of the large associations, one from the small ones, and three members elected at large.

Friday afternoon addresses on a variety of topics were followed by discussion. The council received the seniors and juniors, informally in the

dining room of Student Alumnae Hall from 5 to 6 p. m. The second session of the council at 7:45 p. m. was an open meeting to which all members of the college were invited. The addresses were by alumnae who are doing successful work in some professional or business enterprise.

After the evening session the members of the council and the speakers were invited to meet the members of the faculty and of the senior class at an informal reception in the New York Room, Student Alumnae Hall.

At Saturday's meeting it was voted that the Income Fund should finance the Graduate Council for the coming year to the amount of \$200, and that the Alumnae Association should publish an Alumnae Quarterly, the first number of which will probably appear in April. The committee for this work is Miss Mary Warner Crowell, Dr. Margaret Ball, Mrs. Cora Lee, Mrs. Perry and Miss Aletha Puffer '04. The sum of \$800 was lent by alumnae to help start this new enterprise.

President Woolley spoke of the \$1,500,000 fund which the college is trying to raise, and of the need of penetrating to all parts of the country for help in this undertaking.

The officers for the next year are: Chairman of executive committee, Mrs. Susan D. Arnold '99, reelected; recording secretary, Miss Hannah R. Pease '86, reelected; treasurer, Miss Blanche M. Hanson '03, reelected.

After the business session the council members and guests attended a luncheon in Mead Hall at 1 p. m. President Mary E. Woolley made an address on the "Next Step Forward," telling of plans for college development.

CONFERENCE ON POST OFFICE BILL EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House is expected to order the annual postoffice appropriation bill to conference tomorrow to compromise differences between the House and Senate. The conference committee named by the Senate consists of Senator Bankhead of Alabama, chairman of the post office committee; Senator Smith of South Carolina and Senator Townsend of Michigan. Senator Bankhead explained today that the amendments to the bill which delayed its passage in the Senate nearly a week—the one-cent drop letter postage reduction and the proposed increase of second-class rates—would not come up in conference. This legislation was finally defeated in the Senate and consequently does not go to conference.

Registration of Aliens

In Case of War House Bill Would
Require Report

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the announced intention of meeting an important war condition and to correct a defect in the laws, Representative George W. Edmunds of Pennsylvania has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill providing for the registration of aliens. According to Congressman Edmunds the United States is the only country that has no law requiring such registration in time of war or imminent national danger.

Mr. Edmunds holds that the enactment of an alien registration law is necessary at this time on account of the international situation. His bill would require all aliens of the country against which the United States had entered into war to register with the local postmaster his full name, the date and place of his birth, the country or sovereignty to which he may owe allegiance, nature of employment, length of time residing in the United States, territories, or insular possessions and intention to become naturalized. At the end of each week the names of all aliens who have registered are to be forwarded by every postmaster to the Secretary of Labor, under whose department are the bureau of immigration and the bureau of naturalization.

Upon registering, the postmaster will furnish to the alien a card of identification bearing the alien's full name, residence, employment, nationality and date of birth. These cards must be produced upon the demand of such agents who may be designated by the President of the United States to maintain surveillance, peace and order. The agents may be assigned from the office of the Secret Service or from any department of the Government as may be deemed necessary.

When an alien has occasion to change his postoffice address he must apply to the postmaster of the community to which he removes for registration within 24 hours after his arrival, when a new registration card is issued to him. The old card would be forwarded to the Department of Labor.

Any alien who violates or fails to comply with the act shall on conviction be fined not more than \$2000 or be imprisoned not more than seven years, or both, in the discretion of the court. All of the countries of Europe that are at war have laws for the registration of aliens.

UNION PARK FORUM

Statements that the leading newspapers of the United States were subsidized in the interests of the Allies were declared to be false and a result of ignorance of facts, by Samuel Strauss, associate editor of the New York Times, in speaking on "Who is an American?" at the Union Park Forum last night. The speaker declared that the finest definition of patriotism is not merely one of love and devotion for the country as it is, but as it ought to be. In education he called for more emphasis on discipline.

FUTILE EFFORTS MADE TO CAUSE UNREST IN SPAIN

Germanophile Movement Falling
Into Discredit—Spain Shows
Marked Interest in Portugal's
Part in the War

By The Christian Science Monitor special

MADRID, Spain.—A fact of significance and importance is the complete failure of the efforts of the Germanophiles in Spain, in concert with their colleagues in Portugal, to bring about such difficulties in the latter country as would be fatal to its successful participation in the war. There can be no doubt that, especially since the expulsion from Portugal or the internment there of Germans who were in the country before its participation in the war, these efforts have to some extent been conducted from Spain, and had the twofold object of creating internal dissensions and international difficulties between Spain and Portugal. It is curious, then, to note that at the moment, when the failure is most pronounced, and the Portuguese soldiers are on the battlefields of France, the Germanophile movement in Spain is far more discredited than it has ever been. Proceeding are contemplated against its chief organs, which hitherto have been doing very much as they liked, and the Anti-Germanophile League which is now in full working order, is continually developing some new form of attack against those who, it says, subordinate Spain's interests to German policy, and every day place in peril the liberties and security of Spain. It is announced that among the adherents to this new movement are men of such distinction as Senor. Perez Galdos, Sanjiao Rusinol, Unamuno, Azcarate, Melquiades Alvarez, Aragon, and other intellectuals.

It must be said that the participation of Portugal in the war, which has been watched with extreme interest by all thoughtful Spaniards, whose sentiments and attitude in this matter I have carefully reported upon, is looked upon now with profound attention. For more or less obvious reasons this is a matter the discussion of which is not encouraged in the Spanish and some other newspapers, but it is evident that the sum of much Spanish thought of the best kind on the subject is that it is difficult to see, if the war on the side of the Allies is going to be so very good for Portugal, and the latter is so well satisfied with the part she is playing, why it should not be at least an equally good thing for Spain if she followed suit, instead of its being, as it is so freely stated, better for her to remain neutral. The fact that Portugal was England's ally beforehand makes no serious difference to this consideration. Commercially and even in the matter of some treaties, Spain was at least as much bound in interests to France and England, and geographical considerations are virtually equal. The scheme of the Germanophiles to make trouble between Spain and Portugal, thanks to the perfect understanding between the governments of the two countries, ostensibly demonstrated and materially assisted by Senor Lopez Munoz, the Spanish Minister in Portugal, sent there by the Count de Romanones immediately on Portugal's entry into the war, never had any chance of success, while on the other hand patriotic Spaniards have viewed with barely concealed envy the probability that Portugal may have cause, eventually, to be extremely satisfied with her intervention. The visits of various distinguished Spaniards to Portugal in a semi-official capacity since Portugal became a belligerent, and their reports on those visits, have added to this feeling that the sister state has chosen the more promising path, and, in view of the present provocative attitude of Germany and the increased strength of the Spanish Government, these sentiments and the importance thereof must by no means be overlooked. Despite the fact that the Government does not encourage reports of the Portuguese war proceedings, the intelligence that reaches Madrid from time to time has a considerable effect.

Now there is the news of a Portuguese official statement of the loyal attitude assumed by the Republic since the beginning of the war in perfect conformity with the national interest. And particularly is Spain interested in a statement concerning the state and the work of the Portuguese navy and its development, since all the difficulties have been removed that were created by Gen. Pimental de Castro who, in three months of power, never once consulted with the representatives of the Allies at Lisbon, but on the other hand sent orders to the colonies for assistance to be given to Germany there. Collaboration with the Allies being resumed, a naval division was immediately organized including cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats, submarines, and all available ships, and placed under the command of Captain Leote de Rego, who was chief of the naval revolutionary movement, and who for many years past had been actively concerned with propaganda in favor of modernizing the national marine. Since the beginning of the war Capt. Leote de Rego has been a warm advocate of the participation of Portugal on the side of the Allies, and this fact brought many serious difficulties upon him, seeing that originally he

had the opposition of a Minister of Marine and a Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Portuguese Cabinet who were both strongly Germanophile. He was persecuted to such an extent that he was twice imprisoned in a fortress. Since then he has taken a foremost part in a splendid development. The naval division having been properly organized, all the commands were given to young officers, capable men, full of confidence in the future, and abounding in patriotic zeal. To these was applied a period of very thorough instruction for a year, during which time they were always at sea. Old traditions in regard to methods and wearisome and inefficient routines were scrapped. New systems of artillery fire were practiced, lessons being drawn from the war, and first-class gunners were trained. In view of the possibilities of German aggression special services were organized to cooperate with the naval division in defense of the port of Lisbon, these consisting chiefly of large and small steamships and oil-driven boats armed with quick-firing guns. A few mine sweepers were adapted from fishing boats. At a given moment at the end of last February, the naval division received orders to take possession of the 37 German ships that were holding themselves in refuge in the Portuguese home ports, and a few hours later the Portuguese flag flew from their masts, while their crews were landed with courtesy but firmness. Events followed fast, and the German ships in Portuguese ports abroad were likewise seized.

On the Portuguese ships of war there was great activity; no officers were allowed on leave, and the whole of the reserve was called up. Three days after the declaration of war the naval patrol destroyed a number of mines that had been sown in the channels of the port either by enemy submarines or, as it is stated, by "miserable neutrals" who had been bought. Gunfire disposed of the lot of them. Attempts to lay others had failed, and a sequel was a number of executions that took place after the departure of the transports containing troops for Africa. The coast is continually watched by patrol ships and cruisers and at the mouth of the Tagus, patrol ships race backwards and forwards day and night, constantly on the alert. In the archipelago of Cape Verde some well-armed ships defend the port of St. Vincent where there is great activity now that German submarines are swarming round the Canaries. One of these ships, the *Ibo*, has been attacked by the submarine U-13, which came 60 miles from Lisbon but the *Ibo* with its quick-firing guns quickly put it to flight. Some of the ships taken from the Germans, including one that was absolutely new, have been transformed into auxiliary cruisers and now range the Atlantic flying the red and green flag of the Republic. The merchant marine, suddenly increased from 80,000 to 312,000 tons, has accomplished the most prodigious achievements in training in a very few months all the personnel that they needed, including a thousand pilots, seamen and engineers. By working day and night the Government yards and private works have repaired all the German ships that had been seriously damaged, so that they could again put to sea. In many cases their engines and boilers were badly damaged by the Germans themselves. At present the last three German ships still held to port are receiving their final touches in the way of repairs.

The German ships that were taken at Mozambique are splendid vessels. In being brought to Portugal one of them was attacked by a German submarine near the Canaries, but it escaped. It had on board a cargo from Madagascar to Bordeaux insured for more than £50,000 sterling. With some of these vessels Portugal intends to establish a line of steamships for direct service with South America. In these and other ways very lively patriotism and enterprise animate the Portuguese Navy at the present time. A wonderful transformation has taken place in the feeling of the people; the glorious traditions of the past are remembered, and the feeling is everywhere that here now is the opportunity and the means for making an effort such as has never been surpassed. Capt. Leote de Rego, now commander-in-chief of the naval division, and his subordinate officers, while making the most of the means available to them, have approached the President of the Republic with a view to opening negotiations with friendly navies with the object of exchanging some of the German ships for destroyers and small cruisers. The reason for this is that Portugal, feeling that she can exhibit skill and bravery on the sea, wishes to take a more active part in naval operations by the side of the Allied navies. The President has received the proposal with the utmost favor, and good results are hoped for.

The Count de Romanones has given an answer to a question concerning the German ships held up in Spanish ports that naturally arouses comment, in view of the fact that he recently declared that there was no truth in the report that negotiations were pending with Germany for the use of these ships in the Spanish coasting trade. The question being again put to him, and its being said that the rumor was increasing that Germany had made an offer to allow these ships to be so used, the Premier simply answered that the matter was very delicate and he could not discuss it. When it was pointed out to him that the rumors owed their origin to many statements made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he replied that he could neither correct such statements nor give them denial.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN, N. B.—New Brunswick will elect a new Legislature on Feb. 24. Premier Clark has retired and Hon. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, has formed a new Cabinet. The Conservative Party has held office in this province for 10 years.

PRICE OF PRINT PAPER TO COME DOWN IN CANADA

Official Statement Follows Conferences With Producers and Orders Giving Power to Commandeer

OTTAWA, Ont.—Substantial reduction in the price of news print paper to Canadian publishers is forecast in a statement issued by Sir Thomas White's department today. The producers will determine their course on Wednesday, next, and it is believed they will take action that will make it unnecessary for the Government to interfere actively. The statement follows:

"It now seems certain the Canadian manufacturers of news print paper will substantially reduce the price of their product to Canadian publishers. Last October the matter was brought to the attention of the Minister of Finance, who immediately convened the manufacturers and publishers, and asked them to appoint a joint committee, to which Mr. Breadner of the finance department was added, with a view to seeing whether the acute difficulties which existed could not be compromised without executive action on the part of the Government. After several meetings and further interviews with the minister this committee was unable to make any progress.

The Minister of Finance and the Minister of Customs decided to take up the matter and recently orders in council were passed giving the latter power to permit export only under license and further to commandeer and fix the price of news print paper to publishers. After these orders in council were passed the manufacturers were again summoned to Ottawa and as a result of this last conference it is thought the producers of news print will take such action that the Government will not be called upon to interfere actively in the situation.

"The manufacturers will determine their course on Wednesday. The question has been one of the most difficult with which the Government has been called to deal.

"The business situation relating to news print paper is most complex and intricate. Some of the manufacturers sell all their product in the United States under existing contracts with publishers there, and others manufacture only for Canadian consumption. Others manufacture for both markets. Some manufacturers make their own raw material and others buy from other concerns at prices greatly in excess of those prevailing before the war. There was further a delicate international situation involved which was all the more delicate owing to the war conditions. Fortunately, the United States Government was equally desirous of dealing with the situation so as to assure reasonable prices to American publishers."

BUDGET PLAN FOR NATIONAL FINANCES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Definite proposal has been made in Congress, it is believed for the first time, of an executive budget system, and while little possibility of getting favorable action from the present Congress is anticipated, it is felt by the introducer of the bill, Representative Sydney Anderson of Minnesota, that presentation of a specific plan will assist in getting consideration of the subject through the stages necessarily preliminary to adoption.

"The primary purpose of the bill I have introduced," Mr. Anderson said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is to create a central agency which can consider, under the direction and control of the President, the finances of the Government as a whole, with a view to promoting uniform business methods and systems of accounting and with the view, especially, to considering the relative importance and necessity of the proposed expenditures of each department from the standpoint of the Government as a whole."

TUNIS DURING THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—With the exception of the difficulties which the failure of the harvest in the autumn of 1914 caused Tunis and the rising which broke out on the frontier of Tripoli, the Tunisian Protectorate has shown during the entire period of the war, a wonderful equilibrium both political and economic which bodes well for her future. Only recently M. Alapette, the Resident-General, in a report covering the year 1916, showed that there had been perfect tranquillity with the exception of a slight disturbance in the extreme south which only lasted a few days. He further stated that the safety of the frontier had been secured by an air patrol service. From the economic point of view Tunis is also in a satisfactory condition; though it has been deemed advisable to lessen the taxes on the postal telegraph and telephone services and on sugar, the sale of which the State had temporarily taken over. The money which will thus be obtained is to be devoted to raising the salaries of the minor officials to enable them to tide over the war period. It is a fact to be noted, however, that in Tunis less than anywhere has the high cost of living consequent on the war been felt.

WAR SITUATION ON THE VARIOUS FRONTS EXAMINED

Opinion Held by Allied Critics
Central Powers Must Try to
Break Out in Some Direction

By The Christian Science Monitor special

military correspondent

LONDON, England (Jan. 26).—Since the cessation of the combined Allied offensive on the Serre-Ancre-Somme front owing to weather conditions, no major operations have been undertaken by either side in the West, though the massing of German troops on the Swiss frontier points to a contemplated offensive, or possibly it is for the purpose of meeting an anticipated French offensive. It may be pointed out that hard weather, while it gets rid of the mud, prevents digging in. A German offensive on the Alsace front would appear to be unlikely, as the Belfort line is reputed even stronger than Verdun, and it was of course the great strength of the French frontier from Switzerland to Belgium that led to the violation of the latter's neutrality. The Belfort line is still less likely to be broken, now that the Verdun attacks have failed, and considerable uneasiness is felt in Switzerland at the massing of troops on her frontier, for an advance through that country and over the Jura, south of Belfort, would, if successful, turn that line. It may be that Germany would even violate Switzerland in the hope of forcing a final issue in her favor and of proving to the Allies that it would be impossible for them to obtain the terms indicated in their reply to Mr. Wilson.

The opinion is held by Allied critics that the Central Empires must continue to try and break out in some direction, and the Rumanian invasion at first so rapid, has been held up on the way to the Sereth, though the latest claim of the Germans to have captured the bridgehead at Fundeni, may have important consequences. In spite of the great success of the first advance in its gain of territory, the principal object, the destruction of the opposing army, was not accomplished, for the Rumanian forces escaped from the attempted round-up at Bucharest, even the heavy guns and stores being saved, and from here on the advance of the Central Powers was strongly opposed, as the Russians took up the defensive, the Rumanians passing through them to refit and reorganize. The Allied line still holds firmly to the vicinity of the Otina Pass and northwards to the Gyimes Pass as its pivot covering the railways, while to the south, Focshani, the most important point in the Sereth lines, and Braila have fallen, thus bringing the line to the east of the River Putna, which joins the Sereth just above Fundeni, continuing down the east bank of the Sereth to Galatz.

Two railways run down Moldavia from north to south, one west of the Sereth, the other on which is Jassy, east. They are only joined by two branch lines, one in the north from Pashkan to Jassy, the other in the south from Marasesti to Tecuci. This latter at Marasesti is within shelling distance of the River Putna. Its importance to the Allies is immense. It is to threaten and seize this railway that the Germans have made their efforts, so far unsuccessful, to remain across the Sereth in the vicinity of Focshani.

At Fundeni the Sereth forms a salient or bend to the south, and this salient was covered by a bridgehead, that is a line of fortifications or field works, covering the bridge. This bridgehead the Germans claim to have forced and to have driven the Russians east of the Sereth on Jan. 19,

but they do not claim to have crossed the river. A crossing maintained would seriously threaten Galatz and assist in turning the branch line referred to. Near Fundeni, also, the firm ground is said to merge into the swamps which continue down to the Danube and from thence to the sea. Galatz itself, which the Germans continue to attack is on the Russian side of the Danube and Sereth, and is connected with Braila by a railway carried on an embankment which makes a great bend to N. W. to skirt the impassable marsh between that town and the Sereth and Danube. The report on Jan. 23, that the Bulgars had crossed the Danube near Tulcha points to hard weather conditions which make an advance possible, but it is considered to be a local affair at present.

It was probably to relieve the situation in Rumania that the Russian attacks in the Riga region were made. In these the Russians claim signal success, in the recapture of the island on the Dvina, north of Dvinsk, and in advances made on the River Aa in which whole batteries of heavy and light guns were taken, indicating the fact that part of the main defense was intrusted to artillery to enable infantry to be removed to the Rumanian front.

The Macedonian front stretches from the border to the Adriatic, and a German offensive would necessitate the bringing up of heavy guns and shells as well as troops, and it is questionable whether this could be done while the Rumanian offensive is still held up, for it is contended that the Central Powers have not men and material available for both offensives. Some similar contentions, indeed, have been made and falsified several times during the war, the truth being that, neither side has reliable statistics as to the other's resources.

It should, however, be easier for the Allies to bring material to this front with the sea as their base, than for the Central Powers to do so over the one railway and the Macedonian mountain road in winter. The carrying out of the Allies' conditions by the Greek Government secures the former's communications. Just as the stubborn defense by the Russians in Rumania prevents the detaching of troops from that front to Macedonia, so does the mere presence of the Allies hold up Turkish and Bulgarian troops, but the menace to communications with Constantinople was greatly lessened by the advance into Rumania.

In Egypt the Allied position has been much strengthened and the Suez Canal further secured by the driving out of the Turks from the Sinai Peninsula, due to the success of the fight at Rafa, which will also increase the British prestige with the Arab tribes so prone to side with the successful of the moment.


BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONTEFRAC, Wales.—Sir Joseph Compton Rickett, M. P., Paymaster-General, in a recent speech, said the submarine menace exposed the country to grave danger as to food supplies. This menace, however, would be successfully overcome, and there was no need for fear. The submarine would revolutionize the country's policy when the war was over, and they must be more than ever a food-growing country. Although he had no authority to make a definite statement, he believed within a short time they would have national control of food production worked through local committees. A survey of the whole country would enable them to obtain from the soil under the assistance and direction of the Government the utmost that was possible. This implied a common sense provision of labor, the substitution of up-to-date for obsolete methods, a supervision of markets, an equalization of prices, and an assurance to every farmer of a reasonable margin of profit.

You have decided
to spend the winter in sunny
California

Very good!
Perhaps you are undecided as to
the best way to go.
Here are a few Santa Fe reasons:
Grand Canyon of Arizona
(to see)
Fried Harvey meals
(to eat)
California Limited or the
Santa Fe de-Luxe (to travel on)
"Santa Fe all the way"
(uniform service)



Our roadbed, which is double tracked
over half-way, leads through the most
interesting part of the Southwest.
Picture folders of trip and trains upon
request.

S. W. Manning, G. N. E. A.
336 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Phone, Main 6262 and 6263.

WHAT IS BEHIND RECENT RUSSIAN POLITICAL CRISIS

Situation Traced Back to the Growing Demand for Responsible Government—Economic Problems and Their Causes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

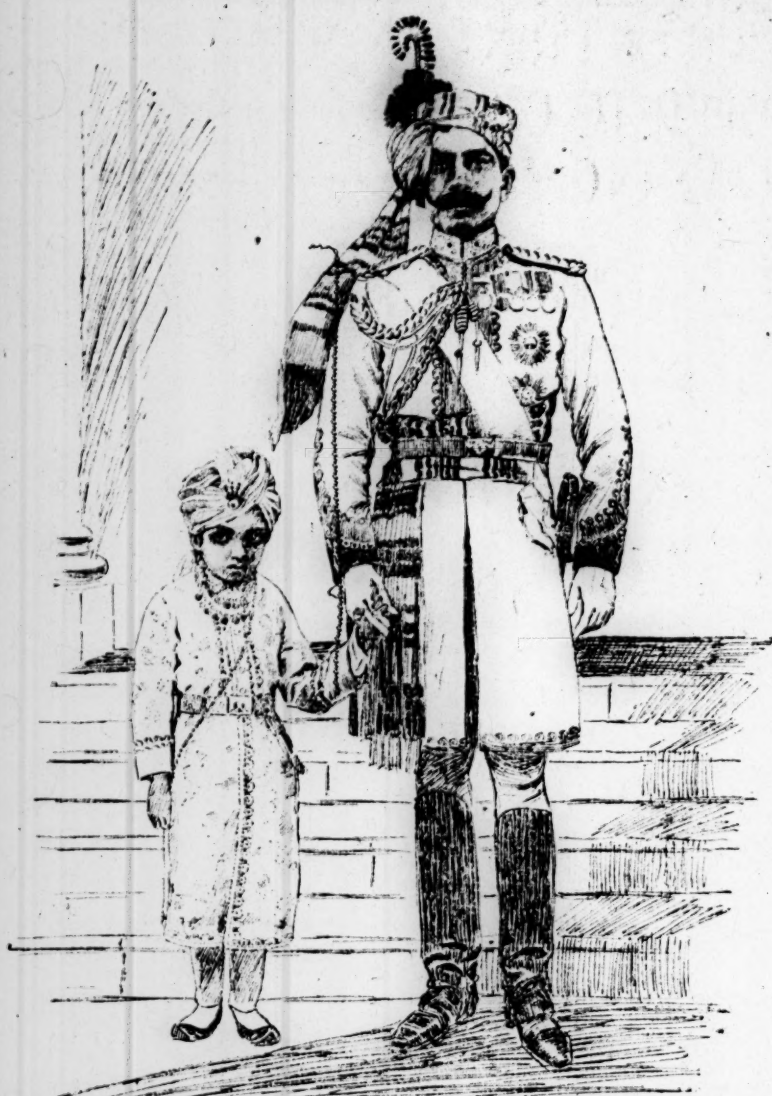
PETROGRAD, Russia.—The rapid rise and fall of ministries, the assassination of one of the "dark forces," namely, Gregory Rasputin, and the rumors—which, however have passed from being rumors to being statements of ascertained facts which are not contradicted in a way that carries conviction—of efforts by high Russian personages to effect a peace with Germany, have tended to arouse apprehension among the peoples of Russia's western allies. The struggle has appeared to be an internal struggle between Slavism and Germanism going on in the very rear of the Russian armies, which for two years have fought so gallantly against the greater material resources of their German opponents. It is not realized that in spite of its tremendous importance as affecting the Entente cause in general, the issue is a purely domestic one, though essentially and at bottom nothing less than the demand of Russia for a responsible Government, a demand which has been growing since 1905, and which has developed enormous strength in the past two years. Since the opening of the present war, in fact, the struggle has reached a stage at which only two courses are possible, either a very radical concession to the demands expressed in the famous formula, "government of the people, for the people, by the people," or a radical effort to crush the democratic demand before it is too late. The political changes so far recorded in the cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor point in the latter direction, but it would be unwise to assume that they have falsified the famous declaration of the British Prime Minister that the blows of the Germans advancing through Poland in 1915 were only having the effect of breaking the shackles from the limbs of the Russian people.

A similar crisis developed in Russia during and following the retreat of the Russian armies through Poland. The present crisis has not followed upon military failure, for the Russian armies, since June last, despite an inferiority in material which is only now being made good, have been extraordinarily successful.

Economic difficulties of an exceptional character have alone produced the present crisis. The continued failure of the historic governmental system of Russia to solve these difficulties has, in its turn, brought up possibly for final settlement the constitutional problem with which the politicians of Russia have been preoccupied since the creation of the Duma. There is no lack of food in Russia, as there is in Germany. Nevertheless in Russia, while food in some governments can be obtained in quantity at reasonable prices, in other governments there is distinct want and the prices demanded are fabulous. The solution of this problem of distribution has turned entirely on whether the bureaucracy was prepared to yield to the popular demand and whether Russia was to secure a government enjoying popular confidence.

As has already been noted, the originating causes of the present political situation reach further back than the present war and its food difficulties. Even before 1905, the position of the feudal landed aristocracy of Russia, of which the Russian bureaucracy is the political instrument, was being challenged by the new Russia of industry and commerce. The nobility itself was losing strength as its lands became more heavily mortgaged, while the wealth of industrial and commercial Russia was growing day by day. The Constitutional Manifesto of 1905 and the creation of the Duma gave industrial and commercial Russia, in its turn, a political instrument, and from that time to this the fight between the old system and the new has gone on. Matters, however, very naturally came to a head as the war went on, for whereas the landed aristocracy have played, relatively, only a small part in the war, and its instrument of bureaucracy has shown a really amazing incapacity to meet the most elementary military needs of the country, the new Russia of industry and commerce has achieved enormously increased moral power as the result of the prominent part it has played in organizing the resources of the country for war, coupled with the enormous industrial development of Russia produced by the demands of the war and the flotation of war loans. To the great mass of Russians; to the present leaders of the Russian Army, General Alexieff, chief-of-staff; to General Ruzsky and General Brusiloff; to General Shulzeff, former Minister for War, and even apparently to the present Minister of War, General Biliareff, to judge by a recent interview with him in the press, success for Russia in the present war depends on the new Russia having a greater share in the management of affairs, freed from something of the handicap imposed since August, 1914, by a short-sighted, reactionary and incompetent bureaucracy. The demand for this involves necessarily, the demand for a government enjoying public confidence, in other words, a government in fact not in form responsible to the people.

So far every phase of the struggle between the old and the new has ended in victory for the bureaucracy, but looking ahead, and it may not be necessary to look very far ahead, the end seems inevitable to Russian believers in democracy. However many



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Central News
The Maharaja of Bikaner, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E.

battles bureaucracy may win, they believe it will lose in the end, and the anxiety which is felt in Russia and openly expressed in the press is lest it may survive long enough to lose Russia the war. The strength of the new Russia is evidenced by the fact that the battles won by the bureaucracy have never been regarded as ending the fight. Reaction has never ventured to propose the abolition of the Duma, and even at the present moment when all the indications point to another bureaucratic victory, the bureaucracy feels compelled to make concessions to the new forces. Monsieur Sazonoff, the most trusted of Russian statesmen, whose fall was the greatest victory for the bureaucracy in this war, is sent to England as Ambassador, and the new Prime Minister has expressed himself as only too anxious to cooperate with the Duma. Finally the Tsar has issued a final breach between the Duma and the Government in which he urges on his Prime Minister the necessity of acting with good will, uprightness and dignity towards the legislative institutions and of seeking the support of the Zemstvos. One factor in favor of the progressives in the Duma is that their opponents, the Right parties, the political supporters of the bureaucratic traditions, are split; and efforts lately made to establish a Right bloc to counterbalance the Progressive bloc have failed. Generally speaking, the parties of the Right are united in regarding the growing power of the Duma and the people as a menace to themselves and a menace likely to develop as the war progresses. One section, however, considers that the menace renders it advisable to make what peace is possible with Germany, while the other regards the defeat of Germany and the acquisition of Constantinople and the straits as more important than anything else. To secure these objects it is prepared to leave the Duma and the popular demand for a more responsible governmental method to be dealt with hereafter.

It is apparent from this that pro-Germanism, in the sense of a desire by any action to see Germany win the war, has no greater strength in Russia than in any other Entente country. Why one section of the political parties wishes, as it undoubtedly does, to make a peace with Germany, is because of its fear of the greater menace of the democratic sentiment which has grown out of the experiences of war. No section wishes to make a humiliating peace with Germany, and the "secret peace negotiations" referred to in the Duma would probably never have taken place had Germany not been willing probably to make very handsome concessions to her eastern foe.

When one speaks of the constitutional issue and of Russia's desire for a responsible Government it is not to be imagined for a moment that the Russian progressives are demanding, in the midst of an all-absorbing war, a constitutional revolution and the setting up of a parliamentary system as advanced as that of Russia's western allies. This is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the opinions and demands voiced by the Duma have been backed by the conservative Council of Empire and by the still more conservative Congress of Nobility. As a matter of fact the country would prefer constitutional questions as such to be left to the end of the war, but it does demand a Government of its best men, a Government in which it can have confidence. In this demand progressives and honest and enlightened bureaucrats have united in a way which proves as nothing else does the wholehearted determination of the overwhelming mass of Russians as a whole to win the war. Nevertheless as the failure of the bureaucracy and its out-of-date methods of government which have produced the crisis, the admission that this system had failed could never be recalled. In such an event the effort of the bureaucracy after the war to curb the power of the people as represented by its representative bodies, especially the Duma, would be as easy as returning a chicken to its shell.

LONDON, England.—The announcement of the representatives of India to assist the Secretary of State at the coming meeting of the Imperial War Council caused general satisfaction. It was hoped that the same sentiment would be felt in India and that if the desires of some sections were not fully granted the selection of representatives would meet with approval so far as it went. As to the great mass of opinion in India it was confidently felt that the choice of his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., A. D. C. and of Sir James Meeson and Sir S. P. Sinha would be thoroughly approved. The Maharaja of Bikaner is among the best known of Indian ruling chiefs. Soldiers speak highly of the Bikaner camel corps which he raised and with which he saw service in China during the Boxer incidents in 1901. His Highness succeeded to the throne of Bikaner in 1887 and was invested with full ruling powers in 1898. He is well known in England, which he frequently visits and in which he attended the coronation ceremonies of King Edward and King George. Since the present war broke out the Maharaja has rendered notable public services on behalf of the Empire, besides actually serving at the front in France. He has been mentioned in dispatches. An honorary LL. D. of Cambridge, the Maharaja has earned many decorations, including the Kaiser-Hind medal for his public work in India.

CONFERENCE ON FOOD IN LONDON

LONDON, England.—A conference on food supply organized by the Co-operative Union was held lately at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, simultaneously with others at Bristol, Leeds, and Edinburgh. Mr. G. Bastard (Leicester), who presided, said that as a cooperative body it was their desire to get at the sources of supply in the raw material, but they had a long way to go before they reached the goal.

Mr. A. W. Gollightly (Manchester) welcomed the appointment by the Government of food controllers and controllers of industries, and congratulated them on the appointment of Mr. Prothero; but it was essential, he said, that these men should be assisted by advisory committees of a representative character.

Two resolutions were passed, one calling on the Government to increase the supply of foodstuffs by increasing production at home and purchasing supplies abroad; to commandeer shipping sufficient to import such supplies as have to come from abroad, and to control the distribution in order to prevent excessive profits out of the needs of the many; and the other demanding that, as the conference represented one-third of the population of the United Kingdom, it should be represented upon any committees, local and national, that might be set up.

'SCARCITY OF PETROL'

LONDON, England.—The Petrol Control Committee announce that, in view of the urgent necessity which has now arisen for further limitation of the consumption of motor spirit they will not be prepared to issue licenses on any applications which have been received since Jan. 24, unless such applications are for the renewal of licenses which have expired in the ordinary course. The committee state, however, they cannot undertake to be able to issue renewals on all applications received from holders of motor spirit licenses and it may even be necessary to reduce the quantity of motor spirit at present allowed. Every effort will be made to avoid disturbance of the existing arrangement under which the committee receive applications, supported by Government departments on the ground that the motor spirit is required for work being performed in the National interest.

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS AS SEEN BY NAVY LEAGUE

Secret Memorandum Deals With Questions Regarding Flanders Coast, Sea Power and the Empire's Future Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BERLIN, Germany.—The Kreuz Zeitung recently published the text of a secret memorandum adopted by the council of the German Navy League at its annual meeting in June, last, and forwarded to the Imperial Chancellor and the Federal Council. The conservative organ prefaced the communication with the remark that for well-known reasons its publication had only now become possible, but so far the document has not been reproduced in the press generally, although it has been reprinted at Hamburg.

It is signed by Grand Admiral von Koester, as president of the Navy League, and opens with a reference to the past services and responsibilities of the league. It then quotes a passage in one of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's Reichstag speeches in which he said that the meaning and object of the war was a Germany so firmly constituted and so strongly guarded that nobody would again yield to the temptation to attempt to destroy her, and that all the world would recognize her right to the active employment of her peaceful strength. The document then examines the considerations which, in the opinion of its authors, induced Great Britain to enter the war, for which, it asserts, she had been preparing for 11 years; after which it proceeds to deal with German naval war aims, arranging them under the following headings: The Flanders Coast, Colonial Policy, Freedom of the Seas, German Naval Power, The Security of the Empire's Frontiers.

The section concerning Belgium occupies the most space. Beginning with a reference to the historical importance of Antwerp, and England's alleged intention to invade Germany by way of Belgium, the memorandum points out that whereas England was practically only a naval power before the war, she will emerge from it a land power as well. In these circumstances, it declares, the restoration of Belgium to her former position would inevitably lead to her becoming openly what she was secretly before the war in consequence of unequal treaties with England and France, "and the Belgian people, which is hostile to us," it adds, "would be only too glad to lend a helping hand." It also insists that in the event of another world war a Belgium thus prepared would presumably force Holland also to join her. Hence it argues that only a Belgium under Germany's political and military control would make it possible for the latter effectively to threaten Great Britain itself by enabling her fleet "to create for England that risk which was to be the final purpose of its construction." Had Germany held the Flemish coast before the war, it declares, England would never have dared to transport her armies to France, or been able to conduct her Thames shipping undisturbed, and to close the western exit from the North Sea to German trade with comparatively small forces.

Germany would not have needed to acquire Havre, Calais, or even Boulogne for her purpose; the coast line now held would have been quite sufficient, and her possession of it, moreover, would have necessitated a division of the British fleet, so that it would have been possible for the German naval forces, which, though weaker, would have been operating on the inner line, to strike blows that would soon have reduced the existing inequality. Then, of course, there would be the inestimable value of the military position of Belgium on the French flank, and it would thus be seen that her military and political domination by Germany was an imperative necessity, while the restoration of her previous political position would be tantamount to a German defeat in the war.

Antwerp, moreover, the memorandum continues, had become an almost indispensable link in German seagoing trade even before the war, and its place in that respect could only be taken by a German North Sea port at the cost of considerable sacrifices of time and freight. Besides, the expressed intention of the hostile coalition to hamper German trade as far as possible after the war would make itself felt in Belgium, especially by German export firms and transatlantic lines whose profits largely depended on their calls at Southampton and Cherbourg. An Antwerp in German hands would be the only possible substitute, and it was unlikely that English and French passengers, who liked the rapidity and convenience of the fast German vessels, would be dissuaded from using the ships that ran to the mouth of the Scheldt. Flushing, indeed, might be destined to become to Antwerp what Cuxhaven had become to Hamburg in the service of the Hamburg-American Line.

As to colonies and naval bases, the memorandum left the explanation of the absolute necessity for a colonial empire to others better qualified to give it, but observed that considerations of colonial policy also rendered the acquisition of the Belgian coast imperative. Only a Germany which could attack the British Isles themselves could prevent Great Britain from laying hands on German property overseas in future, and for the recovery of the German colonies the defeat of England was indispensable. Again, as to the freedom of the seas, paper agreements were useless. Eng-

land hoped after the war to be undisputed mistress of the seas for a century, as she was after Trafalgar, and nothing would avail but "a Belgium over which floats the German flag."

In the section on German sea power the document denies that "Berlin-Baghdad" can be any substitute for Germany's "future on the water," but declares that future depends on a fleet strong enough to defend her sea trade and her colonies. Its inability to do so hitherto was due to its lack of the bases of which the enemy had so many, and the consequent impossibility of keeping up the supply of munitions, coal and food.

The memorandum refrained from discussing what must be done in future, but observed that the experiences of the war seemed to teach that Germany's colonies in West and East Africa were the most important, and would also be the easiest to defend from the military point of view. Their effective protection and that of German world trade, it added, would require a cruiser fleet, able to rely on few, but strong, land bases, and on floating bases in the form of supply ships, whose speed and seaworthiness must be on a level with those of the cruisers themselves.

In the final section the memorandum welcomes the Chancellor's repudiation of the status quo ante bellum. The details, it observes, are not for the Navy League to discuss, but it assumes that where Germany annexes coastlines she will be careful also to annex neighboring islands. The war aims formulated by the Chancellor, it concludes, can be realized only if Germany's chief enemy, the author of the world war and the driving power of the hostile coalition, is so reduced that he can no longer continue the struggle. After what has happened the Navy League considers impossible any agreement with England other than one based on fear of Germany's strength, and it again reiterates that on that strength alone can Germany's future security rest.

POSSIBILITIES OF AIR TRAVEL BELOW EQUATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What the aeroplane can do to foster closer relations between the Americas was one of the underlying features which made the first Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition in this city significant. This was emphasized in the speech made by John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union.

"The opportunity for aerial navigation throughout all Latin-America," said Mr. Barrett, "is extraordinary, and it can undoubtedly have more influence upon the development of the Latin-American countries than it can even upon the United States. The concentration of nearly every country of the 20 lying south of the United States is such as to make unusual demands upon the use of the automobile engine, whether it be for the machine that flies or for that which stays on the ground. The mighty mountain ranges of the Sierras and Andes, which reach all the way from Northern Mexico south to Southern Chile, make railroad building most difficult and expensive. The problem of adequate transportation throughout this reach of 6000 or 7000 miles can only be solved by the use of automobiles upon wide roads built up the mountains and by aeroplanes navigating easily the air. Then again in the great tropical valleys of the Amazon, the Orinoco, the Supper Parana and the Magdalena it will be far easier to build automobile roads and provide landing spaces for airplanes than it will be to construct actual railways."

FARMERS SHIP GOODS BY PARCEL POST TO HOMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postal officials are planning today to offset any effects the railroad freight embargo may have on family larders.

Since the embargo was declared shipments of food by parcel post have jumped until the mails are practically taking the place of freight cars on shipments into Washington; it was said today.

Postmaster Chance at Washington will distribute this week to 80,000 Washington housewives, by means of his postmen lists, names of farmers nearby who are ready to ship goods by parcel post.

Empty Car Order Postponed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order not to interfere with the new plan of railroad heads to relieve the traffic tie-up, the Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered deferred until March 15, new rules hastening the return of empty freight cars. The order was to have become effective Feb. 21.

INSURANCE RATES HIT IN MICHIGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

LANSING, Mich.—The introduction in the State Legislature of a bill to repeal the antidiscrimination law, so-called, and to vest in the State Insurance Commission power to raise or lower insurance rates, forecasts a bitter war on fire insurance companies doing business in Michigan.

Senator Burrell Tripp of Allegan, has introduced the Repealing Bill which he declares is designed to protect policyholders from "the greed of fire insurance companies." He would force companies doing business in the State into competition on rates and would do away with the universal rate on a fixed risk, the plan the companies are now operating on.

SENATOR BORAH ASKS ACTION ON FOOD SITUATION

He Wants Congress to Bring to Terms Those Who Are at Present in Control of Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claiming that the cost of common foodstuffs has increased 366 per cent in a few months, Senator Borah of Idaho today urged the Attorney-General of the United States to delay no longer in summarily dealing with those who control the present "exorbitant prices." The Senator declared his belief that the present Federal laws, if properly enforced, were sufficient to cope with the situation; but, if further authority is needed, he asks that Congress pass additional laws before adjournment in March. The Senator declared that, notwithstanding the prosperity generally prevailing in the United States, there are hundreds of thousands of working people who are able to obtain necessities only with extreme difficulty.

Senator Borah pointed out to the Senate that print paper manufacturers had finally yielded and expressed a willingness to let the Federal Trade Commission fix their prices for a definite period. If one group of price controllers can thus be brought to terms, the Senator believes that those who are controlling the food supply can also be made to listen to reason in the interest of the general public.

BLOCKADE OF GREECE CAUSES FOOD SHORTAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Greek

legation in a statement issued here says much suffering is resulting from the Entente blockade of the coast of Greece, and the poor classes are living on herbs and grass. It is also declared that despite compliance with the ultimatum of the Allies, there has been no relaxation of blockade measures. The statement follows:

"The Greek legation has received information to the effect that the results of the blockade of the Greek coasts enforced by the Entente Allies since Dec. 8 are of the most serious character.

"Ten deaths from insufficient food have been reported from the province of Jannina; one at Laurium, 10 in Acarnania, two in the province of Preveza, one in Euboea and one in Messina. The poor classes have begun to live on herbs and grass.

"Notwithstanding the complete execution of the Allies' ultimatum no relaxation of the blockade has been brought about. Numbers of fishing boats constantly are sunk or sequestered by the ships enforcing the blockade. Coasting trade between ports of the kingdom is completely prohibited."

JAPANESE AND UNITED STATES IN AGREEMENT

(Continued from page one)

on the sea, but since such collision is precluded by the failure of the American Government to authorize the arming of merchant ships, it is impossible to imagine what further provocation for war can arise. It is too early to reproach the United States for this, however, because there are yet no official details of the sinking of the Lyman M. Law. It is further realized that before passing to a state of actual hostilities it is necessary for America to secure her diplomatic rear, without which there would be a great risk in entering the war. She must first guarantee her interests in the Pacific.

The writer mentions alleged diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Japan and continues:

America could not be on guard in the Far East if engaged in a war with Germany, and, therefore, requires proofs of Japan's good intentions. Such proofs are understood to have been given by Tokio. If it is true that friendship has been assured between these two nations, the fact will have an enormous influence on world policy, and the greatest profit from such development would accrue to the Near East allies of Japan, namely, Great Britain and Russia. It would mean that Germany had lost all hope of sea domination, and was expelled forever from the Far East. Japan, in giving such guarantees, acts in full solidarity with the Allies. The friendship between America and Japan cannot relegate to the second place of importance the relations between Russia and Japan. On the contrary, it would give those relations more stability.

MEN NAMED TO PREPARE NOTE "LEAK" REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Rules Committee today named Representatives Garrett and Harrison and Lenroot a subcommittee to confer with the standing committee of press gallery correspondents to prepare new rules governing admission of reporters to the gallery. The committee after a conference also appointed a subcommittee to prepare the leak report and submit their findings to the full committee. The subcommittee consists of Chairman Henry, and Representatives Garrett, Pou, Campbell and Lenroot.

LECTURE ON RAISING OF MAINE

William B. Ferguson, former United States naval constructor, will give an illustrated lecture on the raising of the Maine in Havana Harbor, at the dinner of the Alpha Theta Chapter, Harvard Group, and Boston Alumni Chapter of Sigma Chi at the Boston City Club on Saturday evening, March 3. Representatives of the chapters at Brown, Dartmouth, the University of Maine, and Providence alumni will be present.

Choosing the Dessert

How difficult to provide a change! Then why not try a change of flavor—

Mapleline
The Golden Flavor

for instance: Use it like any other flavoring. You will enjoy its distinct difference and deliciously maple taste.

AT YOUR GROCER'S
2 oz. bottle 25c
Mapleline Cook Book, 200 exceptional recipes, mailed for 4 cents in stamps.
Best of CRESCENT MFG. CO., SEATTLE, WASH.

Sunkist
UNIFORMLY GOOD ORANGES
California Fruit Growers Exchange

You can get Sunkist Oranges wherever uniformly good fruit is sold. Tissue wrappers stamped "Sunkist" identify the genuine. Order now.

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH ALBODON AND THEY'LL BE CLEAN

All tube dentifrices tend to change consistency with the weather. They melt, harden, dry-out or "cake." ALBODON DENTAL CREAM retains much of its consistency under unfavorable conditions, and with the cap off. Throw away the cap and try it.

Every dentist knows the formula. All alert dealers sell it. Price 25c. Trial tube FREE on request.

ALBODON CO., 156 West 18th Street, New York City.

Packing, and Long Distance Shipments Household Goods, Personal Property

34 years careful storage business 34

A generation of increased usefulness to follow responding to growth of warehouse neighborhood

Boston Storage Warehouse Co.'s
MASS. AND WESTLAND AVES.
Telephone Back Bay 4378

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
32 KILBY ST.
BOSTON

THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Tels. 1465, 1468, 1467, 1468, 1469, 4035 & 4139 Main

CUT YOUR LIVING COST
OUR CATALOGUE WILL TELL YOU HOW
It will help you grow a hundred dollars' worth of vegetables on small plot; truthfully illustrates and describes the best in seeds, plants and everything for garden-making; 125 pages; has beautiful lithographed cover, and contains a 25c cash coupon which can be used as part payment on your first order. Mailed Free. Write today. IOWA SEED CO., Dept. O.S.M., Des Moines, Ia.

Franklin
Entire Wheat Flour
makes the most satisfying and delicious bread, muffins and griddle cakes.
Booklet of Recipes FREE.
Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston

CARL KUHN
Clothing and Haberdasher
RENO, NEVADA
112 East Commercial Row. Next to Overland Hotel

SUESS
CAFETERIA—GROCERIES—BAKERY
Hot Rolls at 4 p. m. daily
REDLANDS, CAL.

The Home Investment Association
REDLANDS, CAL.
Will pay 6% on its Coupon Certificates
Annuity Security—State Supervision

Plants, Flowers and Seed
CITY NURSERY
1004 Orange St., REDLANDS, CAL.

City Cleaning and Dye Works
825 Orange Street, REDLANDS, CAL.
Phone Main 313

HUTCHINS
Highest Grade Confections, Ice Creams, Light Luncheons, 5 W. State St., REDLANDS, CAL.

A. LEIPISCH
Ready to Wear and Dry Goods
REDLANDS, CAL.

REDLANDS FURNITURE & CARPET CO.
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Window Shades, China, Crockery, Graniteware, Stoves, 10, 12, 14 West State St., Redlands, Cal.

REDLANDS VULCANIZING WORKS
Tires, Tire Repairing and Oils
110 West State Street, REDLANDS, CAL.

THE BARRON GROCERY CO.
Meat, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Pastries
Phone 500, Post Office Bldg., REDLANDS, CAL.

BENNETT'S BOOTERY
East State St. OFFICE, REDLANDS, CAL.

The Dening Music Co., Redlands, Cal.
Pianos, Victrolas and Records

REDLANDS HARDWARE AND STOVE CO.
Garland Gas Stoves and Ranges, Mason's Wall, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Redlands, Cal.

Harvard Group, and Boston Alumni Chapter of Sigma Chi at the Boston City Club on Saturday evening, March 3. Representatives of the chapters at Brown, Dartmouth, the University of Maine, and Providence alumni will be present.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

On the river Oise, near Dreuilcourt (southwest of Noyon) an advance brought in for us 14 prisoners.

Army group of Crown Prince Frederick William: In the Champagne, our new positions south of Ripont, and on the west bank of the Meuse our trenches in the Bois le Pretre were actively shelled by artillery and mine throwers. Attacks were not carried out because of our annihilating fire.

On the night of Feb. 17 one of our airships extensively bombed the town and port of Boulogne.

Sunday—The official statement issued last night reads:

During a strong artillery fire new infantry engagements developed on the front before noon today.

No important events are reported on the eastern front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official report from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

The prisoners we took in yesterday's operations (on the Aisne) now number 12 officers and 761 men. We also captured a number of machine guns and trench mortars.

This morning strong enemy forces attacked our new positions on the spur above Ballescourt Farm. The enemy infantry, advancing in three waves, with bodies of supporting troops in the rear, came under concentrated fire of our artillery and were driven back with heavy losses. Our lines were not reached at any point; we suffered no casualties.

We entered German positions during the night southwest and also northwest of Arras, south of Fauquissart and north of Ypres. We inflicted many casualties on the enemy forces, blew up a machine gun and took 19 prisoners.

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed during the night south of Ypres; we secured prisoners and inflicted a number of casualties. There was considerable mutual artillery activity today in the neighborhood of Bouchavesnes, in the Aisne area and in the Ypres sector.

Sunday—The official statement issued on Saturday night reads:

Successful operations on both banks of the Aisne were undertaken by our troops this morning. Very considerable further progress was made south of the river. Our opponents' positions opposite the villages of Miraumont and Petit Miraumont were attacked and captured on a front of about 1½ miles. We have penetrated over 1000 yards into our opponents' defenses and advanced our line to within a few hundred yards of Petit Miraumont.

North of the Aisne an important enemy position on the upper slopes of a spur north of Ballescourt Farm was carried on a front of about 1000 yards. Hostile counterattacks were successfully driven off. In addition to heavy losses inflicted on our opponents, 268 prisoners, including five officers, have passed through the collecting stations.

We carried out two raids this morning, south of Neuve Chapelle and northeast of Ploegsteert, where our troops reached our opponents' second line. Large numbers of Germans were killed and many dugouts and machine guns were destroyed. We captured a few prisoners in each case.

Hostile raiding parties west of Lens and east of Givenchy were repulsed with loss. We blew up two mines last night with good results west of La Bassée.

In the course of the air fighting yesterday one German airplane was brought down in our lines and two others were driven down damaged; one of ours is missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

Nothing of importance occurred during the day except a fairly lively artillery action on both sides of the Meuse, especially in the regions of Hezonvaux and Hill 304. Last night an enemy surprise attack on one of our trenches north of St. Mihiel failed.

Belgian communication: There was patrol activity during the night in the region of the Ferryman's House. This morning lively fighting with bombs and artillery took place in the region of the Steenstraete and Het Sas. The bombardment was intermittent on the rest of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued yesterday by the War Office reads:

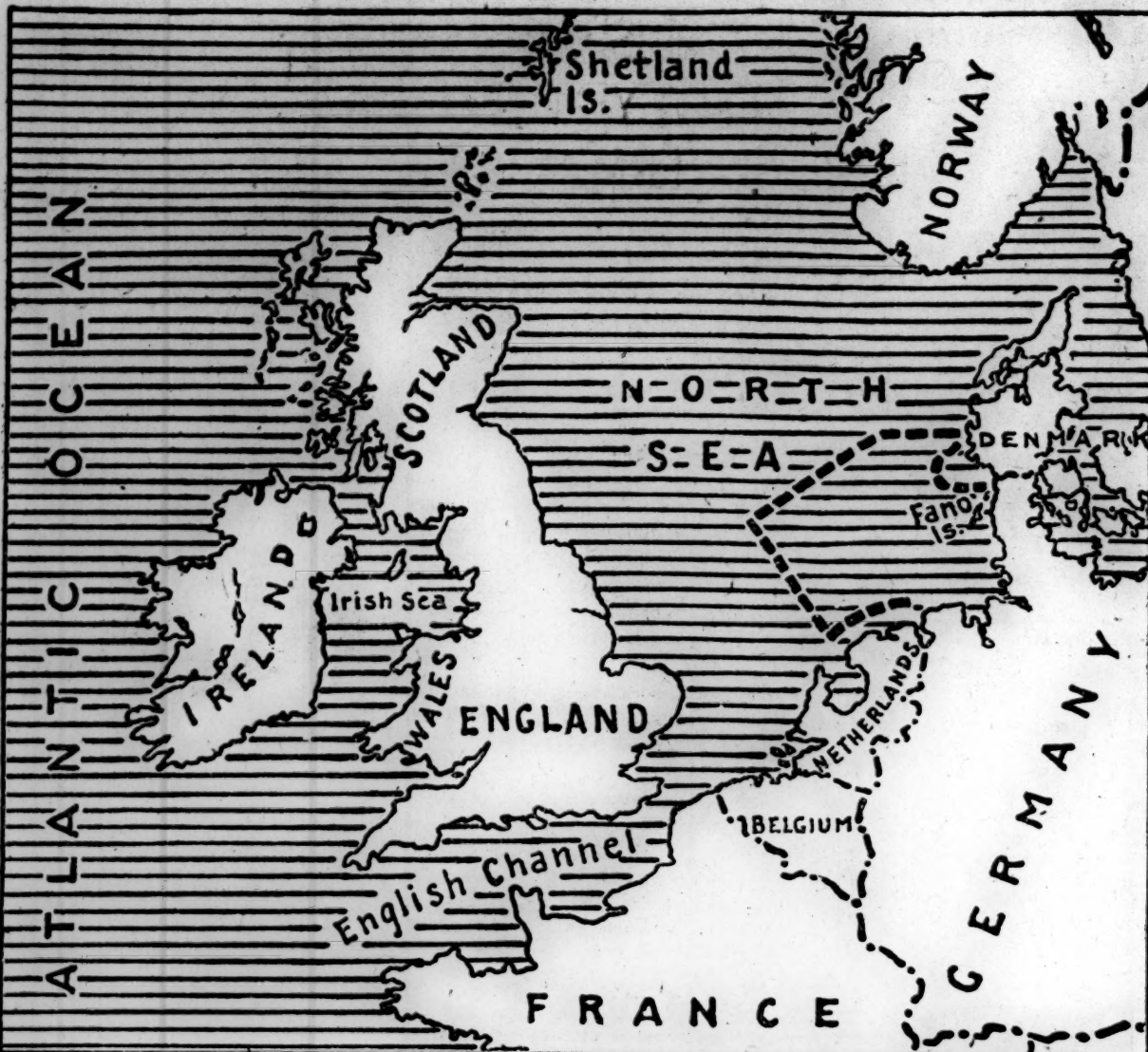
Western front: After fierce artillery preparation, Germans clad in white overalls assumed the offensive in the sector of our front east of the town of Kochava, southwest of Dvinsk. A party of attacking Germans succeeded in penetrating one of our foremost trenches, but was almost immediately driven out by our reserves.

Rumanian front: Our detachments, as a result of a surprise attack, captured, without firing a shot, a strongly fortified enemy point of support on a height 2.5 miles southwest of the village of Okna. All counterattacks were repulsed and we took a number of prisoners.

Caucasian front: A snowstorm prevails.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Italian batteries caused an outbreak of fire on the enemy line of Segna. Minor encounters are reported with favorable results on Lago di Garda and southwest of Domo and elsewhere along the front.



The dotted line indicates the new "danger zone" in the North Sea as detailed in the recent British Admiralty dispatch

BRITISH ADVANCE IN TIGRIS REGION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—An official report on the operations in the Tigris region issued on Saturday night says:

Mesopotamia: The offensive against the Turks on the right bank of the Tigris was resumed on Tuesday. An important tactical point in front of our opponents' right was first seized.

An attack on their right center followed, resulting in the securing of our objective on a front of 700 yards. This was afterwards extended by bombing to a depth of 500 yards on a frontage of 1000 yards. The half-hearted Turkish counterattacks were easily repulsed.

Some hours later an assault was launched against our opponents' left center, securing our objective on a front of 550 yards.

During the night our opponents were cleared out of small areas they held on the river bank. By dawn on Friday all the ground in the Dabra head was in our hands.

The prisoners taken numbered 89 officers, including two regimental and three battalion commanders, and 1906 other ranks. We captured five machine guns, 2500 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition, equipment and stores.

A further advance of 1200 yards was made on Friday south of the Shumran loop. Our advanced troops now hold the southwest corner of this bend.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Monday)—Two Turkish official communications issued under Thursday's date, say:

After an enemy attack on the Tigris front against our right wing had been repulsed, part of our positions were evacuated according to orders, to prevent needless losses.

On the Tigris front we executed a slight backward movement to avoid unnecessary casualties.

LORD BUXTON THANKS EAST AFRICAN TROOPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (Monday)—In opening the Union Parliament on Friday afternoon Lord Buxton, the Governor-General, thanked the officers and men who had met the difficulties and dangers of the East African campaign with the utmost courage, patience and endurance.

He hoped it might be found possible both to maintain the South African overseas contingent at full strength and to augment it in accordance with the country's military resources.

After referring to further steps in this direction and the adjustment of the pensions question, Lord Buxton indicated measures for further irrigation and land settlement.

BAVARIAN DENIAL OF REPORTED LOSSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—At Saturday's meeting of the Finance Committee of the Bavarian Diet, the Bavarian War Minister authoritatively characterized as wholly untrue rumors of the evacuation of territory in the West and of excessively heavy losses in the East, emphatically condemning all such gossip.

The home air defense was now so organized, he added, that public opinion might be satisfied that all possible protection was provided but further air attacks were not excluded.

MANUSCRIPT CLUB

A discussion by members of the Manuscript Club of methods of work in writing will be held tomorrow evening at 222 Huntington Chambers.

LONDON HEARS SEVEN VESSELS REPORTED SUNK

(Continued from page one)

and resume his voyage, but subsequently sent a message to say the vessel was to be set adrift.

Italian Ship Reported Lost

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville)—Details of the sinking by a German submarine of the Italian steamship Bisagno, of 2252 tons gross, in the Atlantic Ocean, on Jan. 12, are printed in the Italian newspaper, Idea Nazionale, says the Overseas News Agency.

The Bisagno was stopped, according to the newspaper, by four warning shots. Because of the rough sea, the steamer was then ordered to approach within five miles of the Spanish coast, where the sailors were advised by the submarine commander to throw themselves into the water. The men were then rescued by the U-boat, and later were transferred to the Dutch steamer Gesterland, which carried them to Falmouth.

Hungarian Press Opinions

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—

Three Budapest newspapers condemn submarine warfare. The Pestnaplo attacks Count von Reventlow as the principal exponent of submarine warfare and demands that he be placed in restraint. The Socialist organ, Hopsvana, attacks Admiral von Tirpitz, and demands a cessation of what it calls "murder at sea."

The Pest-Hirap publishes expressions from three members of the Chamber of Deputies who are opposed to submarine warfare. One of them is quoted as saying, "We made the whole world turn against us," and another, "All American countries are joining our enemies. This is sheer madness." Count Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian Independent Party, the newspaper adds, said, "I regret deeply the phase of the war into which we entered with the declaration of submarine warfare."

Submarine Activities

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville)—It is officially announced that one German submarine within 24 hours sank one auxiliary cruiser of 20,000 tons gross, two auxiliary cruisers, or transport steamers of 13,600 tons each, and one transport steamer of 4600 tons. Thus one submarine within 24 hours destroyed 51,800 tons.

Six steamers and one sailing vessel of, altogether, 25,000 tons, were sunk on Feb. 13. One steamer carried 1000 tons of hay, 1500 tons of wheat and 2000 tons of oats, and one steamer carried kerosene for England. A submarine has brought in three captains, two engineers and one wireless operator as prisoners. Two of the tank steamers were armed.

Another Steamer Sunk

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British steamer Iolo has been sunk, according to an official announcement today.

The Iolo was a steel screw steamer of 3903 tons, registered at London and the property of E. Thomas Radcliffe & Co.

LIGHT HEARING TO RESUME

Chairman Alonzo R. Weed of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commission announces that the hearings on the street lighting contract between the city of Boston and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston will open at 2 p. m. today and tomorrow, as Prof. Harry E. Clifford, who is appearing as an expert for the city, has class engagements in the morning that prevent him from attending at the usual hour of opening in the morning.

BOLIVIA COMES OUT AGAINST GERMAN ACTS

Denounces Submarine Warfare in Scathing Terms in Note Sent to the Mexican Embassy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican embassy here received a communication today from the Bolivian Government calling upon all American nations to join in a conference to deal with complications growing out of the German U-boat war. The communication denounces Germany's sea warfare in scathing terms.

Mr. Fletcher Honored

Courtesy Shown American Ambassador on Mexican Trip

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador, has arrived here from Washington and was received with military honors. Constitutional troops lined the streets from Colonia station to the American Embassy, presenting arms when the Ambassador passed through. High officials of the Foreign Office welcomed Mr. Fletcher at the station, and escorted him to the Embassy.

On his trip from Queretaro to Mexico City Mr. Fletcher made a short statement. He said he was surprised at the attention received throughout the trip. At each crossing of state lines he was met by governors of the states, who welcomed him in the name of the republic of Mexico. During a short stop at Saltillo he was taken through the newly opened schools and attended a meeting of teachers from all parts of Mexico. He saw a great amount of school reconstruction work at Saltillo. Mr. Fletcher was greeted cordially at Queretaro by members of a party who represented Governor Montes. General Carranza's chief of staff met the train with a military band which played native airs.

South American Conference Plan

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—The Government of Ecuador, according to reports received here, has proposed to the South and Central American countries that a meeting be held at Montevideo to decide on an answer to the Mexican note proposing the cessation of shipments of supplies to the European belligerents.

VERDICT "NOT GUILTY" IN THE HARVESTER SUIT

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Government's suit against the Independent Harvester Company collapsed suddenly today when Judge Sanborn ruled there was no evidence to convict and ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

Twelve officers of the concern brought to trial after an investigation covering more than a year at an expense of \$100,000 were set free.

The Independent Harvester Company had a plant at Plano, Ill. It was capitalized at \$10,000,000 and sold about \$6,000,000 worth of stock to farmers throughout the United States who were permitted to buy their implements at cost.

The Government charged the company sought to defraud through the use of the mails.

OREGON HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT

PORTLAND, Ore.—Governor Withcombe is giving serious consideration to submitting a plan to the Legislature whereby that body will, by legislative enactment, determine the location of all trunk-line highways which are to be constructed in Oregon, and thus give to the State Highway Commission, however it may be constituted, a concrete working basis for the labors which will be before it, says the Oregonian.

ARMED SHIPS ALONE WOULD RUN BLOCKADE

(Continued from page one)

exercised if occasion should require, does not mean that he expects open hostilities with Germany. No attempt is made to minimize the delicacy and uncertainty of the present situation, but the President desires merely to be ready for action.

The domestic situation resulting from freight congestion at Eastern terminals, with consequent tying up of freight cars, has been most aggravating to the President, and the country is feeling the stress of the blockade. He feels that the domestic congestion must be relieved at once by the freeing of shipping that is now blockaded, and the arming defensively of these ships, he knows, is the only solution, as otherwise they will not sail.

The President went to the Capitol last Saturday afternoon and conferred with various members of Congress concerning the completion of the Administration program, and what action might be taken relating to the arming of merchant ships.

Administration officials are gratified by the report that Germany has arranged for the departure of United States consuls who may wish to leave the country.

An additional cablegram from Ambassador Elkus, received Saturday, said that the Turkish Government has promised to take action at once facilitating the departure from Beirut of the 1900 citizens of this country there, who have been waiting for the arrival of the Des Moines and the relief ship Caesar. The action of the Turkish Government is regarded as being consistent with the protestations of friendship mentioned in the Ambassador's first dispatch, as published in The Christian Science Monitor Saturday. It said the Caesar and Des Moines, which have been lying at Alexandria for a long time, would be given an opportunity to proceed at once to Syria, and not only distribute their food supplies, but bear away the American refugees there.

To facilitate the relief work, the Turkish authorities also have voluntarily reduced the period which had been prescribed as the length of quarantine for the outgoing Americans.

Some consideration will be given to the subject, however, before orders are dispatched to the Caesar and Des Moines to proceed to Syrian ports. It is not entirely clear here how the ships would fare in the blockaded zone which the German decree extended along the Syrian coast.

There were no developments during Saturday or Sunday concerning the relations with Austria.

Mail Arrangements

Matter for Abroad May Go Under Foreign Flags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Irregularity in the sailing of mail steamships, resulting from the war in Europe, has made the forwarding of mail from the United States to European countries uncertain, thus causing much inconvenience and annoyance to the business men of New York City and of the country in general.

Upon complaints made by members of the Merchants Association, the Foreign Trade Bureau took up the matter with Postmaster-General Burleson, proposing that the Post Office Department's rule confining the shipment of European mail to boats flying the United States flag, should be temporarily abrogated.

"The time of sailing of the boats under the American flag, which have been transporting European mail, is at present uncertain," said the association, "and there remains, therefore, no regular and dependable facility for the transporting of mail to Great Britain."

The inconvenience resulting from the delay in the transmission of the mail to Great Britain is enormous and must of necessity grow from day to day.

Regrouping of Colonies

Important Changes by Great Britain Are Expected

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Changes of far-reaching importance in the constitution of the overseas empire of Great Britain after the war are expected to be considered at the conference to be held in London the latter part of this month between premiers of the British colonies and Premier Lloyd George and his English colleagues.

Premier Sir Edward Morris has already left for England. In speaking of his departure, a well-posted member of the Newfoundland Parliament said the questions to come up would probably include the unification of Australia and New Zealand with the lesser English possessions in the South Pacific, including the areas taken from Germany; the extension of the South African commonwealth so as to in-

clude the German colonies which have been recently overrun on that continent; the absorption of the French colony of St. Pierre by Newfoundland, in turn, the absorption of Newfoundland by Canada.

The conference has been called primarily to discuss the prosecution of the war, the terms upon which peace can be made, and the altered conditions of trade and commerce throughout the world which are expected to follow the cessation of hostilities. No pressure will be brought to bear to bring up the subject of regrouping the colonies. It is understood, for it is recognized that many delicate problems are involved. But the discussion of new commercial conditions will tend to bring the matter to the front.

These conditions, it is pointed out, are likely, for example, to make St. Pierre of less value to France than formerly. Steam travelers on the Grand Banks which have already cut into the profits of St. Pierre fishing schooners threaten, after the war, to make more serious inroads into the island's chief source of revenue, thereby cutting it off more than ever from intercourse with its mother country.

Aviation Development

Air Plans of Army and Navy Show Progress

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The aviation branches of the Army and Navy are being developed more rapidly than originally contemplated by the advocates of preparedness a year ago. Every plant in the country that can turn out an aeroplane or part of one is being rushed to turn out machines for the Government. As fast as the aeroplanes and instructors are available, thorough training is being given to the numerous applicants for aerial honors.

In three supply bills now before Congress nearly \$20,000,000 is carried for aviation. The Naval Bill carries \$5,500,000 for aviation and \$1,000,000 for the purchase of basic aviation patents. The Army Bill has \$8,000,000 and this will probably be raised at least \$5,000,000. The Fortifications Bill provides \$4,800,000 for aviation.

It is quite probable that the Sundry Civil Bill will allow additional aviation money for defense of the Canal Zone, the Philippines, Hawaii, Danish West Indies. The experts of the Government are working on a motor that will eclipse any used in Europe, it is claimed.

Ready to Leave

U. S. Consular Officials May Depart From Germany Tomorrow

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—The United States consular officials will, it is understood, leave Germany tomorrow.

German Action Explained

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville)—After it had become known in Berlin through the official communication of the Swiss Minister here, says the Overseas News Agency, that the American Government had neither confiscated German ships nor had made prisoner the crews of German ships—as had originally been reported in Europe by a news agency dispatch—the German Government immediately ordered the release of the Americans brought to Germany on the steamship Yarrowdale and asked the Spanish Ambassador, Polo de Bernabé, officially, to inform the American Government at Washington of this action.

Socialists Protest War

WORCESTER, Mass.—Socialists of New England, at a meeting in Horticultural Hall here yesterday, adopted resolutions protesting against the entrance of the United States into the war. As alternatives, the resolutions proposed: Postponement until after the war of any dispute which cannot now be settled by peaceful means; keeping Americans off belligerent ships; refusing clearance papers to ships of the United States and other neutrals carrying both contraband and passengers; withdrawal of protection from American citizens who "willingly jeopardize the Nation's welfare by traveling on contraband-carrying ships," and advising American ships to keep out of the danger zone or assume their own risks.

Russian Contract Adjusted

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The controversy between the Bethlehem Steel Company and the British Government over a Russian ammunition contract has been settled, Charles M. Schwab, head of the steel company, has announced. The contract, it is said, covered 5,000,000 shells, costing \$70,000,000. One-third of the shells had been made, it is understood, when Great Britain, which was to pay for them, refused payment of a \$10,000,000 draft.

NATIONAL GUARD TO MOVE WITHOUT DELAY

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The entire National Guard now in the field has been divided into two contingents for departure from the border, General Funston announced today. The first contingent will start moving "without delay." It is planned to dispatch each group at an interval of about a week.

SUNTRY CIVIL BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Sundry Civil Bill carrying a total of \$138,241,963—including preparedness items totaling \$2,234,839, was reported to the House today.

RELEASE FOR THE YARROWDALE MEN NOW PROMISED

Spanish Government Says German Authorities Pledge Release of Detained Sailors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department announces that a cablegram was received on Sunday from the Spanish Government to the effect that the German Government has promised to release the Yarrowdale prisoners.

No date is given for the release and no information is offered as to why the men are not released at once. The statement of the United States Government setting forth the manner in which Germans in this country have been treated went forward on Saturday, it is understood.

On the general situation inquiry reveals the fact that officials do not regard the international condition as being any different than it was two weeks ago. The President has not yet made known his intentions concerning his generally expected address to Congress.

MAYOR MULLEN'S BILLS PROTESTED

A hearing given by the Committee on Municipal Finance at the State House today on bills filed by Mayor John J. Mullen of Everett developed into a controversy between Mayor Mullen and Representatives Furness and Greenwood, both of Everett. The bills provide for borrowing outside the debt limit of Everett for the purpose of motorizing the fire department and the erection of public convenience stations and a city hospital.

At certain points in the hearing the speakers became so personal in their remarks that the committee was called upon to ask them to restrain their remarks and even to ask Mayor Mullen to restrict his presentation of the case. Representatives Furness and Greenwood, together with former Mayor James Chambers, appeared in opposition to the bills.

Mr. Chambers declared that the financial condition of Everett was such that there was no necessity for borrowing outside the debt limit to provide funds for necessary improvements. Representative Greenwood declared that he heard that Mayor Mullen was asking for permission to borrow outside the debt limit so as not to bring a heavy burden on the city immediately and thus to furnish "campaign material."

Mayor Mullen, arriving after the hearing formally closed, asked for its reopening. His request being granted he opened his remarks with a denunciation of the motives of the opponents of the measures and charged them with doing all within their power to discredit him and his Administration. References to political developments last fall and attacks upon political opponents by Mayor Mullen were allowed in the records by sufferance.

WAR MINISTER RESIGNS

LIMA, Peru—Col. Benjamin Puente, who last August was appointed Minister of War by President Pa. has resigned.



A Guaranteed Go-the-Limit

ANY one of the three Statler Hotels will go the limit to please you.

We're three times as anxious to satisfy you as we could be if we had but one hotel—because we want your patronage in three cities.

Remember that, when you're going to Buffalo, Cleveland or Detroit, Statler is the hotel where the guest is always right; where every room has its own private bath; where you get a morning paper under your door—and it isn't charged; where your satisfaction is guaranteed, whatever you pay.

Building in St. Louis and New York. Hotel Statler, St. Louis, will open this fall. Hotel Statler will operate The Pennsylvania, the largest hotel in the world (2200 rooms, 2200 baths), now building in New York—opposite Pennsylvania Station.

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT

(Now building at St. Louis and New York)



FORMER BOSTON POSTMASTER ON POSTAGE RATES

Edward C. Mansfield Says Reduction of First Class Matter to One Cent an Ounce Would Result in Decrease in Efficiency

Reduction in the postage rate for first-class local mail matter from two cents to one cent per ounce or fraction thereof would result in a decrease of present efficiency in the collection, distribution, and delivery of letters by 50 per cent, in the opinion of Edward C. Mansfield, former postmaster of the Boston postal district.

The recommendation of Postmaster-General Burleson that the postage rate on sealed letters, designed for local delivery, be reduced to one cent per ounce or fraction thereof has been rejected by Congress. Likewise the proposal to increase the rates on second-class mail to offset possible losses by lowering the first-class rate for local matter has been defeated.

The attitude of the commercial, financial and industrial interests, it appears, was not ascertained to any appreciable extent by the Postmaster-General, but so far as it is known there is apparently no disposition on the part of business men to look upon the present rate for first-class mail as burdensome. Better service rather than impaired service is what they ask, and the cost, provided it is kept within reasonable bounds, is not the consideration of primary importance.

Prompt and correct dispatch and delivery of mail is vital to every business concern. It is as important, to a degree, to the individual. But with the banker, the broker, the manufacturer, the jobber and the wholesaler, any hazard which would cause delay multiplies the importance a thousand fold, perhaps, on every business day. Logically, therefore, any action by the Government which would add to the uncertainty of delivery of mail sent out, and this would be, primarily, by the great increase in bulk and the consequent inability of the distributing and carrying forces to do their work promptly, would largely increase expenditures for special delivery service.

Perhaps no person in Boston and vicinity is as well prepared to discuss the internal workings of a metropolitan post office as Mr. Mansfield. Those familiar with the administration of the office during his incumbency testify to its constantly increasing efficiency. In discussing the proposal to reduce postage rates on first-class local mail matter with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Mansfield was quite emphatic in insisting that such a step could not be taken without serious injury to the service, which, he says, is already suffering from too great effort on the part of those in charge to economize.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "the man engaged in really legitimate business pursuits does not want cheaper postal service. He wants better service, and he is more concerned in getting that than he is in the question as to whether the Post Office Department is self-sustaining, whether it shows a surplus, or whether a deficit has to be made up. We certainly do not want a surplus gained at the expense of proper service, as the effort now seems to be to bring about such a condition."

Asked the question as to whether the substitution of the 1-cent for the 2-cent rate on "drop" or local letters would tend materially toward poorer first-class mail service in Boston and elsewhere, Mr. Mansfield said:

"Such action would decrease present efficiency in the collection, distribution and delivery of letter mail at least 50 per cent. It might injure it much more seriously. Circular mail, now sent out in unsealed packages under the third-class rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, would be consigned to the more important first-class letters. The distributing and delivery sections of the post office would have no means of distinguishing between important and unimportant matter, and if any delay in delivery should be necessary, as is very often the case, the business man, reaching his office to read the morning's mail, would find himself obliged to wade through a conglomerate mass of matter to weed out that which had to do with the business of the day. An hour or two later, perhaps, there might arrive the really important letters which he should have received, and ordinarily, under present conditions, would have received on the first delivery."

The inquirer intimated that the mail-order and other houses of Boston, for instance, which sought to sell through circularization of possible customers, probably devoted their chief efforts to other territory. "That may be true," said Mr. Mansfield, "and what is true of Boston mail-order houses may be equally true of those in other trade centers. But it would be a simple matter for a Chicago or New York concern which sought to circularize Boston, or any other city in the United States, to forward their matter here by freight; or express, already addressed, and unload it, in carload lots, more or less, on the local post office at the local rate of one cent per sealed letter."

"I do not believe," continued Mr. Mansfield, "that anyone who is not somewhat familiar with the inner workings of a post office in a city of the first class has more than a faint conception of the constant effort on the part of those in charge to render efficient and satisfactory service. The aim, when I was postmaster, was always to keep the letter mail matter

clear. If delay in the delivery of any part of the mail was necessary the less important packages were the ones that had to wait. Under the plan proposed the clerks would be absolutely unable to distinguish between the actual classes, because there would, in fact, be no distinction.

"For my part," said Mr. Mansfield, "I do not see that the first class letter rate has any relation whatsoever to the fourth class rate. A study of the proposed reduction of first class letter postage was made while I was postmaster by a committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The investigations made by the committee, and the report rendered, were upon the basis that, in so far as possible, the revenue from each class of mail-matter should equal the expenditures for that class, and that any change of rate made should not impair the present facilities. The assumption was that it was not expected that the service would produce revenues for other departments of the Government. Bearing upon the point now under discussion, the finding of the committee, in which I then concurred and which I still maintain is the only tenable ground in the premises, was that the present efficiency of the first class mail service would be impaired to an intolerable degree if, by the use of a one-cent stamp, the distinction between that class and that portion of the third class carried in envelopes should be abolished. And it is just as true now as it was then that if the revenue from the first class postage were cut in half, as proposed, it would produce a large deficit in the postal department."

"As I have said, I do not see any relation between the several classes of mail matter, in so far as the matter of adjusting rates is concerned. There certainly is no relation between the first-class rate and the parcel post rate. There is no more relation, so far as I see, between the first-class and the second-class rates, the latter of which applies to newspapers and periodicals. The theory upon which the rate of 1 cent a pound was granted to newspapers and other legitimate publications was that the dissemination of information would, thus be aided. While the privilege has been abused in some instances, the wise provision of the early law should apply, in theory, today. There is no occasion for those in charge of the Post Office Department to complain because of isolated abuses and to hold them up as evidence that the system is wrong. The department has ample authority to protect itself from imposition. The legitimate publications, either with limited, State-wide, national or international circulations, should never be in danger from those publishers who abuse a privilege really reserved by the people."

LAND DEVELOPMENT BILLS HAVE HEARING

Two bills aimed to curb unscrupulous land developments and to protect the small home-buyer were advocated before the Committee on Legal Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature today by city engineers of various cities of the Commonwealth, and by Henry Sterling, speaking as a former member of the Homestead Commission.

One of the bills authorizes the registers of deeds to refuse the filing for record of maps and plans of insufficient information. The other provides that no register of deeds shall accept for record any plan of any new subdivision of land showing proposed streets or ways in any municipality unless approved by the Board of Survey, or if there is no such board, by the selectmen of a town, or by the mayor and board of aldermen or council in a city.

MAIL FOR ENGLAND TO GO TO NEW YORK

Postmaster William F. Murray today received a telegram from Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, ordering the suspension of all mail from Boston to Great Britain and Ireland and the immediate forwarding of such mails to New York on account of the uncertainty of sailing dates. The telegram follows:

"Owing to the uncertainty in sailing dates from New York of steamers conveying mails to Great Britain your office is hereby directed to suspend until further notice the making up and dispatch of mails, either regular or parcel post for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Mail for said country should be sent promptly to the office in New York to be included in the mails made up in the New York postoffice."

PARK LOAN ORDER SOUGHT

A loan order for \$297,000 to carry out park improvements as recommended in his annual message will be sent to the City Council by Mayor Curley this afternoon. He will also ask for a loan order of \$600,000 for the sewer work and \$400,000 for the separate draining system. The park work will be for permanent highways throughout the park system and improvement in public buildings.

LABOR SUPPORTS WHITE RATS
It was voted by the Central Labor Union yesterday to place on the union list of organized labor all theaters in Boston that are affiliated with the Vaudeville Managers Protective Association. This action was taken in support of the White Rats strike against certain managers who refuse to recognize the Vaudeville Actors Union.

PLEASANT STREET BILL FAVORED
A favorable report was made to the Massachusetts House today by the committee on Street Railways on a bill calling for an investigation by the Public Service Commission relative to the need of railway service on Pleasant Street, Boston. If the commission finds that there is need of this service it is directed to provide for it.

TELEPHONE RATE INQUIRY IS NOW IN THE SENATE

Upper Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Has an Opportunity to Restore the Appropriation Item Eliminated

Whether or not an investigation of telephone rates and service, as recommended by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, is to be defeated again this year, as happened in 1915 and 1916, is the question underlying the debate scheduled for this afternoon in the State Senate on the Public Service Commission appropriation bill. The Ways and Means Committee of the Senate has eliminated from the bill an item of \$15,000, the amount allowed by the House for the investigation, and the specific question before the upper branch today is whether it will accept the position of the committee or will restore the appropriation item, which may be done by an amendment.

As the Senate has been charged with the responsibility of defeating the telephone investigation in previous years, today's action is awaited with more than ordinary interest by the members of the lower branch.

An investigation has been recommended for two years by the Public Service Commission, the members of which believe that the proposed inquiry will reveal conditions which may warrant a reduction of the charges now levied by the telephone companies or an extension of the service. Results of this nature followed the investigation of telephone services in New York.

This year the commission recommended an appropriation of \$25,000 for the investigation. The House Ways and Means Committee reported a bill including the \$15,000 investigation item, understanding that the commission should come to the Legislature for more funds, if necessary, before the investigation was completed. This bill passed the House readily, although efforts were made to raise the \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Being a measure which involved an expenditure of State money, it was referred to the Senate Ways and Means Committee on reaching the upper branch and it is this committee which eliminated the investigation appropriation entirely.

Asked for an explanation, members of the committee stated that Chairman Frederick J. Macleod of the Public Service Commission had informed the committee that the commission would be satisfied this year with certain increases in its inspectors' staff and a somewhat larger appropriation for certain regular work. Chairman Macleod denied that he expressed or implied anything contrary to the recommendation of a telephone investigation and stated that the commission stood behind that recommendation at the present time.

The members of the Senate have been asked by the United Improvement Association, in letters over the signature of John E. Macy, president of the association, to restore the \$15,000 appropriation item and pass the bill. These letters read in part as follows:

"At the last regular monthly meeting of the United Improvement Association of Boston, with 42 delegates present, representing 22 local associations and about 5,000 voters throughout the city of Boston, the association unanimously endorsed House Bill 622, providing for an appropriation for an investigation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company."

"It is generally known that the matter of telephone rates and service in this Commonwealth has never been investigated, with the single exception of the so-called investigation of 1909, which proved so much in the interest of the corporations affected and so unsatisfactory to the telephone-using public that the whole matter was taken out of the hands of the commission originally having jurisdiction and placed under the new Public Service Commission. Since that time the Public Service Commission has asked each year for a moderate appropriation, less than one-quarter of the amount spent in the preceding investigation, to carry out the work assigned to it, and to intelligently act upon numerous petitions relating to telephone matters which have been filed with it."

"It would appear most extraordinary and unaccountable that such a request, on the part of one of the most important commissions of this Commonwealth be denied year after year, without apparent explanation, and in view of the passage of this appropriation by the lower branch of the State Legislature, it would seem that members of the upper branch who record themselves against it, assume a serious responsibility."

MONUMENT TO TRADING POST
PORTLAND, Me.—A comprehensive statement in favor of the erection of a monument in memory of the ancient Plymouth Colony trading post on the east side of the Kennebec River at Augusta, for which an appropriation of \$50,000 is asked from the State, was made to the Committee on Appropriations and financial affairs recently by Archie Lee Talbot of Lewiston, says the Express & Advertiser. This trading post was established by the Pilgrim fathers in 1625 and was maintained for 40 years, being an important adjunct to the main Plymouth Colony.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS NAMED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today nominated William B. Colver, of St. Paul, Minn., and John Franklin Fort of East Orange, N. J., to be members of the Federal Trade Commission.

FUEL INQUIRY POWER FOR LIGHT BOARD SOUGHT

(Continued from page one)

At present without taking on additional duties. Senator John E. Beck of Chelsea, chairman of the committee, read a letter from the gas and electric light commissioners to the committee, in which the board stated that it does not object to enlarging its department to carry on the additional work, but that it would need additional appropriations to do it.

Potato Inquiry Coming
George W. Anderson, United States District Attorney, who is directing the investigation of the Federal Department of Justice into the high cost of living, announced today that investigation into the prices of potatoes, beans and onions will be undertaken by the Department of Justice in a short time. This investigation, he added, will be followed by an inquiry into the price of other products in view of the present international situation.

Representatives of the freight departments of the Boston & Maine, New Haven, and Boston & Albany, conferred with Mr. Anderson today in regard to the causes of the delay of coal cars and means for expediting shipments of grain into New England. The representatives of the railroads stated that their companies were not responsible for the delays in the grain shipments into New England and that the trouble originated in the West entirely.

SUGAR DEALERS BLAME LABOR FOR HIGH PRICES

Difficulties in New York and Philadelphia Refineries Said to Cause Shortage

Labor difficulties in New York and Philadelphia sugar refineries, coupled with the Cuban rebellion, are advanced by sugar dealers in Boston as a cause for the high prices of sugar which prevailed in Lawrence, Haverhill and Lowell last Saturday, where some grocers quoted 25 cents a pound. Conditions as reported are nearer normal today, although the prices are still above the usual. Boston refineries have advanced prices 50 cents in 100 pound lots during the last week and the retail price has been generally around 8 cents, although at this time last year Cuban raw sugars had invaded the market and forced prices down.

Nearly 10,000,000 pounds of raw sugar arrived in Boston today on the American steamer Lewis K. Thurlow from Banes, Cuba. This is one of the few shipments which have been able to come to the United States since the rebellion in Cuba. Early in the season dealers freely predicted a low price for sugar this spring, with an unusually large Cuban crop to count on and the domestic supply above the average. With these conditions, one refinery official says, buyers and dealers have been holding back on the trading, waiting for low prices. This has resulted in many dealers allowing the stock on hand to become unusually low, and now that sugar prices are on the upgrade they demand immediate delivery, which, he claims, is impossible.

At least a month will be necessary to get the trade back to normal conditions, another dealer asserts, adding that the jobbers and dealers who have taken advantage of the market and have ordered sugar previously are in a position where large profits are possible. Those who take advantage of the market and make abnormal profits will find it hard to place orders when the market is steady again, he claims.

Reports from Worcester give that city but one week's supply of sugar, and rumors are frequent that a nationwide strike of sugar operatives is coming. This is not upheld by officials, however, some of whom make light of the entire condition, and blame the scarcity on the lack of tonnage for imports.

Lowell reports normal conditions today with the price lowering from about 25 cents last week to 10 and 15 cents a pound today. Haverhill grocers sold sugar at 22 cents a pound on Saturday when the people from Lawrence and Lowell tried to get their supplies in Haverhill.

Retail dealers in Massachusetts are limiting orders today, with Lawrence taking orders for only one pound a family, Lowell two pounds and Boston grocers making 10-pound orders the maximum. One grocer in Boston ordering a supply last Saturday, was told that large orders are not being accepted by the refineries and all orders are subject to indefinite delays.

However, he was assured, if there was a real shortage in Boston the refineries would be able to take some of their reserve stocks and supply the demand. One of the reasons given for the sugar stringency in Lawrence and Lowell last Saturday was the receipt of telegrams by several grocers from refineries which stated that shipments would be irregular, although a carload was promised some time within 30 days.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Henry Gilbert, composer and musician, assisted by George Copeland will lecture on "Humor in Music" in John Knowles Paine Hall, Radcliffe College, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. This lecture is especially for students who are taking music courses. The cast for the Idler play "Trelawny of the Wells" by Arthur Pierson will be posted tomorrow as a result of the trials being held to ascertain those fitted for the various parts.

TRADE SHIPS SURVEYED TO DETERMINE USE

Joint Board of Officers of Army and Navy Looking Over Ships in the Merchant Service as to Their Possibilities

A joint board of officers of the Army and Navy has been conducting a survey of the merchant ships in the United States for the purpose of ascertaining definitely their possibilities for use by the Government in time of the war. The ships are being classified according to their availability and fitness for use by the Army or by the Navy.

The joint board has had a number of sub-boards at work in the larger ports securing information on the ships which regularly sail in and out of such ports and their usual routes. After determining the suitability of the ships for the Army or Navy, they are then being classified according to their capacity, speed, conditions and fitness for overseas or coastal sailings.

Orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard that no more work on Sundays or overtime will be allowed unless it is absolutely necessary that the work must be done. The work is progressing so rapidly on the repairs to the various vessels that it is reported that some of the workmen will be laid off shortly.

The Navy Yard authorities state that hereafter no news of the movement of ships from the yard, either out or in will be released even though it is understood that the authorities in Washington have taken no step to prevent the publication of such information through the ordinary harbor news channels.

Through the arrival of large quantities of stores and materials storage space at the Charlestown Navy Yard is being crowded to capacity. The supplies now reaching the yard are intended for immediate use in repair work and for emergencies. The bulk of the freight for the yard is being transferred after the rush hours of the day in order to facilitate the movement of trains.

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today named James H. Hustis, president and temporary receiver of the Boston & Maine, as chairman of the committee on transportation. This committee will have charge of the work of marshaling and coordinating data on the transportation resources of the State. H. M. Biscoe, vice-president of the Boston & Albany, and E. J. Pierson have been appointed to the committee. Representatives of other transportation lines will be added to the committee.

A survey of the factories of Massachusetts to ascertain their capacity for the manufacture of war supplies will be started this week by the committee on public safety, according to an announcement of James J. Storow, chairman of the executive committee.

The subcommittee on munitions will confine its survey to those plants which are making munitions or which can be readily transformed to produce munitions. The subcommittee of all other plants for the manufacture of military equipment in general.

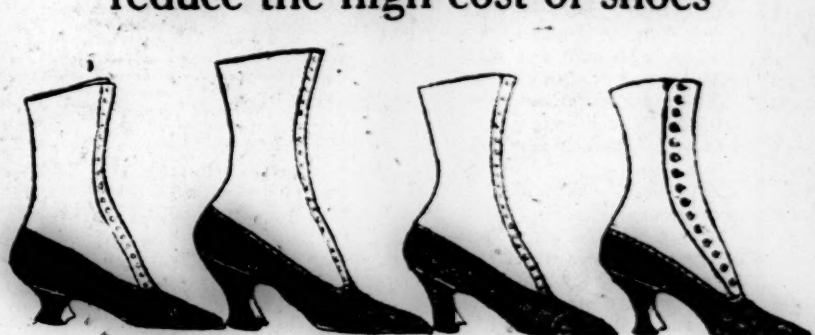
Charles H. Cole, chairman of the committee on land forces, is receiving applications for commissions in the reserve at room 373, State House. Trained men in all branches of business are being enrolled, and those without military experience are desired in the Quartermaster's Department and other branches. Robert Emmons 2d, chairman of the committee on naval forces, will open headquarters at the State House today and initiate an active campaign for enrollments for service in all branches of the Navy and reserve.

It is expected that Benjamin Joy, a member of the executive committee, will go to Washington today for information and instruction from the authorities of the Federal Government in regard to the committee's work.

Steps similar to those taken for the protection of New York Harbor have been planned for guarding the entrance of Boston Harbor through the use of underwater devices.

Capt. A. W. Bionstadt, who served in conjunction with Captain Cordier as director of the Harvard regiment last year, returned to the university yesterday to confer with President Lowell and Captain Cordier in regard to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. At the close of enlistments last night 986 men had enrolled. The first drills will be held today. As the result of action taken by the captains of the major sports, all practice for the teams will be suspended on Monday afternoons so that the athletes may spend the entire afternoon for drills and the evening for lectures.

Naval training for civilians on the United States battleships Georgia and Virginia, preparatory to their summer cruise, commences this afternoon at the Charlestown Navy Yard. According to the plans of the United States Navy officers, these civilians will report at the main gate, where they will be identified by means of a double roll-call. Afterwards they will march to the ships under the command of a lieutenant. About 150 civilians are expected to attend the first drill of a series, which will be held twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, from now until June 1. A majority of the men who are taking this course participated in the naval cruise last summer.



These are the **Colored Cloth**
Top Boots we recommend to
reduce the high cost of shoes

The picture shows four. Some are higher than others, some have high, curved Louis heels (leather); some modified low curved Louis heels, some flat, broad, commonsense heels; some are buttoned, some laced. Other differences that pictures cannot show are that vamps are dull black, patent leather or tan; uppers are gray or beige wool cloth. The effect is that of buckskin tops. Women tell us they are not shown generally. All styles are \$8.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—5th floor)

—WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON—

EIGHTEEN ARRESTS STATE LIBRARIANS ARE EFFECTED AT PROTEST NAMING TRAFFIC STATIONS

Officers at North and Sullivan Square Terminals Remove Drunken, Disorderly Persons

In pursuing their efforts to protect the traveling public from intoxicated and disorderly persons, patrolmen and special officers at the North Station and Sullivan Square Terminal Station arrested 18 men Saturday night on charges of creating a disturbance and drunkenness. In the municipal courts today three men were given sentences, five cases were placed on file, and 10 of the offenders were released yesterday on application of the probation officers.

James Mulloy, who stated that he had no home, was fined \$5 by Judge Sullivan in the Charlestown Municipal Court for disturbing the peace and drunkenness when taken from a car outside Sullivan Square Saturday night. He appealed and was held in \$100 bonds. The case of Joseph Bristie of 64 Shute Street, Everett, who was found guilty of drunkenness, was placed on file. Judge Sullivan also found John Warren and William F. Overton, both of West Medford, guilty of disturbing the peace and placed their cases on file.

Policemen at the North Station arrested 14 men on charges of drunkenness Saturday night. In the Municipal Court today the cases of two of the offenders were placed on file, one was sentenced to the State Farm and another to Deer Island. The other 10 were released by the probation officers yesterday.

Ever since Governor McCall and other citizens protested against intoxicated persons and rowdiness on the trains the Boston & Maine has maintained five special officers within the North Station to remove objectionable persons from the trains. These five men were not on duty Saturday night, as the officials of the railroad stated that it was necessary to assign them other duty in connection with safeguarding the property of the company.

In the Charlestown Municipal Court on Saturday morning Judge Sullivan fined Charles J. Finley of 102 Proctor Street, Revere, \$5 for drunkenness, \$25 for assaulting a passenger, and sentenced him to jail for two months for creating a disturbance on a street car.

Harry S. James, who prosecuted the case for the Boston Elevated, informed the court that the traveling public was entitled to protection from those who create a disturbance and assault innocent passengers. The case of Chester A. Dealey of 22 Cambridge Street, Revere, was continued to next Saturday.

DORCHESTER WANTS BUILDING

A delegation of Dorchester citizens asked Mayor Curley today for a municipal building in their district. The Mayor is to ask the City Planning Board to consider the project of having such a building in Dorchester Park along Dorchester Avenue. Another delegation from Dorchester asked the Mayor for an additional appropriation for the celebration of the dedication of Mt. Ida Park on Dorchester Day, June 3. The Mayor said he would ask for \$2000 for the celebration of this day instead of the usual \$1000.

BRIDGE BILLS DISCUSSED

Two bills providing for the reconstruction of the Western Avenue and River Street bridges over the Charles River Street bridges over the Charles and two other measures dealing with a cost of constructing and maintaining all bridges between these two cities were heard before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today. The first two bills which would provide modern bridges of up-to-date construction and regulation widths were generally favored by representatives of Boston, Cambridge and the various communities living in the River Street and Western Avenue sections.

Appointment by Governor Objected To on Ground That He Is Not Qualified

Librarians in Massachusetts are preparing to protest the appointment of Foster W. Stearns as State librarian when the appointment comes before the Executive Council for ratification on Wednesday. A letter has been sent to all librarians in the State asking that a protest against the appointment be lodged with their representative on the Executive Council.

The letter asking for a united protest was prepared by George H. Evans of Woburn, Herbert W. Fison of Malden, Louisa M. Hooper of Brookline, Virginia M. Keyes of Lancaster, Robert K. Shaw of Worcester, and Hiller C. Wellman of Springfield, and follows in part:

"Prominent librarians and citizens believe that the choice is unfortunate. The appointee has had experience in an art museum library only and there it is said that he has not been entirely satisfactory. The appointment is a political one. The young man's father has interested himself largely in Republican campaigns and was a political backer of the Lieutenant-Governor last fall."

"Such an appointment should not go unprotected and even now the Council at their meeting Wednesday may reject the nomination. If you feel that the State Library, with its great possibility of aid to the other libraries in the Commonwealth, must be kept out of politics, will you not protest to your councilor at once? If you can interest your trustees and other prominent citizens, so much more effective will be your protest."

Another committee has prepared a statement on "notable facts in the Stearns case," in which evidence is presented to prove the charge that the appointment is made in payment of a political debt and contributions by members of the appointee's family to campaign funds. The committee states that the contributions which it recites are "on record at the State House." This committee consists of Charles K. Bolton of Shirley, Abby L. Sargent of Medford, Herbert W. Fison of Malden, George L. Lewis of Westfield, Edward H. Redstone of Cambridge and James M. Dearborn of Arlington.

James I. Weyer Jr., State Librarian of New York, commends the Massachusetts librarians for having "sound and high ideals in such matters, and that they are reluctant to see unworthily filled a post which stands in intimate relation of counsel and leadership to all library endeavor in the Bay State, the holder of which may easily be in a very potent sense the veritable dean of Massachusetts libraries."

This commendation appears in a letter sent to a Boston paper which printed simultaneously the first protest on the appointment and an editorial upholding it. The signers of the protest are described as "just the persons who have the right and standing to speak for the librarians of Massachusetts. They are such persons as could never be got to join in such a protest if there were not good reasons for making it."

WAKEFIELD TO HOLD CAUCUS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A record is expected in the citizens' caucus at Wakefield this afternoon and tonight, when 12 candidates for selectmen will contest for the five places on the board. The largest previous number was 10 in 1915. Four members of the present board, John J. Round, Frank H. Hackett, John A. Meloney and Nathaniel E. Cutler, seek renomination. The new candidates are James W. S. Brown, Lewis E. Carter, Harry E. Clemons, Edward T. Cloutier, John A. H. MacDonald, George H. Taylor, Selwyn W. Tyler, and Daniel H. Regan.

AMUSEMENTS
TREMONT TEMPLE—ONE WEEK
The Wonders of Alaska
The Fascinating Motion Picture of the Year
With DR. LEONARD S. SUGDEN
Formerly Supreme Canadian Mounted Police
Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:15. Popular Prices.

REPLY MADE TO
CRITICISMS OF
SIGNOR BISSOLATI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Italy has found, like other members of the Entente Powers, that vigilance was not only necessary abroad, but at home. Not only has the country tightened to a marked degree the consumption of staple articles, examined the question of transport by sea, systematized more thoroughly its railway economies and guarded against waste in civil life, but the public are beginning to understand that there are other problems as well. There are certain underground elements in a nation's politics that manifest or rather exert their activities in its foreign relations through intrigue with, or pressure upon, certain other elements in its parliamentary life.

These elements are now at work in Italy in attacking Sig. Bissolati, one of Italy's great men and the possessor of a really conscientious liberalism. A wing of Italian socialism which long ago was openly accused of making common cause with the Clerical Party in Parliament, has lent itself to these attacks. It will be noted that this is a movement by Socialists against a Socialist, only Sig. Bissolati has never been in favor of neutrality, while this wing of the Socialist Party always has been. The democratic press in Italy asserts that this wing of the Socialists in working with the Clericals has put in circulation by subterranean methods, that are familiar, stories about Sig. Bissolati. One story is to the effect that he had advised sending 500,000 troops across the French frontier to the aid of the French. The Secolo says in regard to this allegation, that, on the contrary, Sig. Bissolati has been always opposed to such a measure which, furthermore, no minister had ever proposed. It is highly improbable, however, that many have believed this tale.

There is no doubt that the vast majority of Italians are in earnest about prosecuting the war to a victorious end. That is plain enough. But the existence of the elements referred to is a phenomenon common to all countries, especially in those where words are taken perhaps too easily for deeds. In Italy, however, these elements have encountered the fervent patriotism and the strong common sense of the people and have by so much failed in their peace and plenty attempts. In the case of Sig. Bissolati, their task was the more hopeless as they were confronted by a lofty purity of character and great abilities. By this campaign against Sig. Bissolati, it was sought to punish a really liberal statesman who, in season and out, has said that none of the aspirations of that socialism of which he is worthy a leader, can ever be gained, or if gained, preserved until Italy secures herself once and for all against the German-Austrian Powers. That security, he declares, cannot be attained by conferences with a foe who knows no honor and by sending notes and pronouncements to an opponent who lives on prevarication, but must be secured by a victorious army and navy. A strong advocate of Italy's intervention on the side of the Allies and a brave soldier since that event, Sig. Bissolati has never been, in any sense of the word, an advocate of "militarism," but, on the contrary, would oppose it. What he has done and what displeases his opponents is to insist that Italy, as one of the great nations, must defend her rights and those of her allies, and that this can be done only through military effort.

NEW BRIDGE BUILT
OVER THE BIDASSOA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HENDAYE, France—The little town of Irun in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa has given tangible shape to the sympathetic relations existing between the French and the Spanish peoples by erecting a bridge over the turbulent waters of the Bidassoa, which forms the frontier line between the two countries at that point where the land and the Spanish coast are washed by the waters of the Bay of Biscay. The coast of this international bridge, between Irun and the little French town of Hendaye, has been borne by the Irun municipality. Its members, together with those of the Hendaye municipality, met on Dec. 5, 1916, to consider the adoption of a convention by which the French side of the bridge was handed over to the Hendaye administration. The document has since received State approval.

The Bidassoa has a place in history which has been won for it by the presence in the midst of the turbulent waters of a little island, known by the Spaniards as La Isla de los Faisanes, the Isle of Pheasants, and on the other side of the border as Isle de la Conférence. Here, in 1659, the peace of the Pyrenees was concluded between Louis de Haro and Cardinal Mazarin, which put an end for barely half a century to the wars between Spain and France in the reign of the Grand Monarque. It was also on the Isle of Pheasants that Francis I of France, defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia, was exchanged for his two sons, and, earlier still, that the marriage of the Duke of Guenne was arranged between Louis XI and Henry IV.

CANCEL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In modification of the notice published in the press on Sept. 14, 1916, it is announced that the restrictions there specified on the importation of clover seeds into Norway have been canceled. It is further announced that the restrictions on the importation of grass seeds into Denmark have been canceled.

NOTES ON POLITICS

Detailed news comes in slowly from China; but such as there is shows that the political situation and the political method change but little. China is at present greatly exercised over the drafting of the new constitution, and there is, as might be expected, a considerable difference of opinion between the North, which is all for centralization, and the South, which will have nothing of such a policy. Matters came to a crisis in the Legislature, recently, when a test point was up for decision. The Conservatives, or Chin-pang, won by a narrow majority, and, as is almost inevitable, the Kuomintang, or Radicals, raised the cry of cheating in connection with the ballot. From protest it went to the hurling of inkpots, and thence to the wielding of chairs as weapons of offense and defense. Finally, the session broke up in disorder. The question as to who began it has still, apparently, to be decided.

Alone among Southern newspapers, the State, of Columbia, S. C., is of the opinion that the present movement of Negroes North and West is a movement that the South should encourage rather than oppose. It is held that the South needs more white laborers and farmers; the Negro needs to learn through Negroes just what are the conditions of life outside the South; and Northern industrial communities need to learn by actual experience that the Negro problem is not so simple as doctrinaires say it is. The movement, says the State, should make for equilibrium in several ways. It is not believed that any of the Southern states against solicitation of labor, which are designed to prevent just such movements, would stand the test of the courts. The flow northward, it is believed, should be facilitated rather than obstructed.

The fact that Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Federal Premier, has formed a war ministry will most probably produce a much more stable political situation in the Commonwealth than has recently obtained. Mr. Hughes has, for some time, been carrying on the Government by means of a more or less informal coalition with the Liberals; but the old party lines were still definite enough, a fact which the expulsion of Mr. Hughes and his Labor supporters from the official Labor party, some time ago, served only to accentuate. The successful formation of a war ministry places Mr. Hughes above the uncertainties incidental to party rapprochements, and brings the political orientation of the Commonwealth into line, as it were, with the expressed will of the country, which is the wholehearted prosecution of the war to a successful issue.

Having discovered that the act creating the constitutional convention in Massachusetts provides that whatever changes the convention deems advisable shall be referred to "the people" for acceptance or rejection, some of the suffrage leaders of the State have asked the Legislature that women entitled to register to vote for school committee, and in Massachusetts this means women generally, shall be regarded as "people." If the bill passes, the women may have an opportunity to pass on the question of State-wide equal suffrage for women, which is to be one of the leading subjects before the convention.

The new British Government has furnished the country with a stimulating display of activity but it has critics who fear that in attempting a great deal all at once it may in the end achieve less than its reputedly lethargic predecessor. It is certainly true that all the new Government's "bustle" has not represented "business" but the predicaments into which certain of its members have landed themselves furnish ground meantime rather for amusement than for apprehension. Mr. Prothero, actively calling upon the country to produce more and still more food, is "staggered" by the raid made on agricultural labor by Lord Derby, equally active in recruiting for His Majesty's forces. The Board of Agriculture requests the public to eat more sprats when the sprat season is drawing to a close. The drastic effort to check railway fares by raising them 50 per cent has only produced a public storm before which the Government is reported to be bending. Mr. Prothero, publicly deprecating any hasty interference with the brewers as likely to lose to the farmers the brewers' grain imperatively required to keep up the milk supply finds Lord Devonport determinedly reducing the beer output and arguing that the millers will return more offals to the farmer than the brewer. Nevertheless, if the country tends to be a little confused by these conflicting activities, it is also reassured by the spectacle of tasks attempted without delay and with an energy certain to achieve some result.

What widespread benefits have come to thousands of Russians through the prohibition of vodka were described by Samuel MacRoberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, in a recent address in Boston. After stating that the deposits in the State Savings Bank of Russia and its 10,000 branches increased from 1,700,000,000 roubles on Oct. 1, 1914, to approximately 3,200,000,000 roubles on Aug. 14, 1916, he gave the following explanation of the increase: "This increase is partially attributed to the abnormal prosperity incidental to the war, but it is more directly attributed to the abolition of vodka. It is common knowledge that the peasant, instead of spending his money for alcohol, which formerly was the universal custom, now expends it for better living facilities, clothing and food, and has also augmented his savings enormously."

What widespread benefits have come to thousands of Russians through the prohibition of vodka were described by Samuel MacRoberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, in a recent address in Boston. After stating that the deposits in the State Savings Bank of Russia and its 10,000 branches increased from 1,700,000,000 roubles on Oct. 1, 1914, to approximately 3,200,000,000 roubles on Aug. 14, 1916, he gave the following explanation of the increase: "This increase is partially attributed to the abnormal prosperity incidental to the war, but it is more directly attributed to the abolition of vodka. It is common knowledge that the peasant, instead of spending his money for alcohol, which formerly was the universal custom, now expends it for better living facilities, clothing and food, and has also augmented his savings enormously."

FRENCH CHAMBER
RENDERS HOMAGE
TO NATIVE TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—A resolution drawn up by the three native deputies who sit in the French Chamber, MM. Boissieu, Candace and Diagne, in reply to the protest raised in the second German note to neutrals against the employment of native troops in the Entente armies has provided an occasion for an official expression of gratitude for the part which the troops from the French colonies have performed in the war.

The resolution, which was a long one, began by observing that before the war the Emperor William endeavored to distract the attention of Germany's future victims by denouncing "the yellow peril," and that now the presence of native troops in the ranks of the French armies had revealed to him another, "the black peril." Pausing to quote the passage in question in the German note, the resolution went on to assume that Germany would have considered everything quite in order if her plans and unheeded maneuvers for fomenting a revolt against the white race in the French and English colonies had succeeded, and added that the colored races had seen enough of the way in which Germany had treated those Europeans who had fallen into her hands to cherish any desire to enjoy the blessings of "Kultur." But what, it continued, will doubtless never be understood by the Germans . . . is that the mission, wholly humane, just, benevolent and fraternal, which France has reserved to herself in her dealings with the people she has taken under her protection, and of whom she has constituted herself the generous protectress, has earned for her the profound love and eternal gratitude of her adopted sons. These rose up spontaneously upon the news of the danger which threatened the mother country in order to share in her defense, because they felt that in doing so they were sharing at the same time in the defense of a common possession: the patrimony of civilization in the sharing of which France has so nobly associated them. The natives in the German colonies know in what the benefits of "Kultur" consist, as do the Belgians, the French of the invaded provinces, and all those white people whom the Germans have condemned to the most odious form of slavery. . . . And these people address themselves to neutrals, including the United States of America, whose population comprises several millions of colored people whom the Berlin Government would shut out of the armies of the Union in the event of its having to defend by force its independence and its territorial integrity.

Thus, the resolution concluded, if the prestige of the white race has suffered during the course of the present war it is certainly not from the fact of the "presence of black combatants" in the mêlée, but from the spectacle of Germany's crimes. Our congeners will continue to help heroically in punishing those crimes, which have awakened the conscience of the world, by natural right, and in fulfillment of the duty of national solidarity.

M. Georges Leygues, who moved the immediate discussion of the foregoing motion in the name of the Commission for Foreign Affairs, said that that body was glad to render homage to the overseas-troops, who had fought so valiantly with those of the mother country, and added that the soldiers of France always fought honorably. The immediate discussion having been ordered, M. Diagne explained, in the name of his two associates, that their desire had been to reply to Germany's intentional misstatements concerning the native troops, and added that they could not be grateful enough for the immense benefit they had derived from the decision of the convention which enabled them to sit in the French Chamber on a footing of perfect equality with their French colleagues. It was for this reason, he said, that when France was attacked in 1914 all Frenchmen, whether in the colonies or at home, without distinction of race or color, rallied together for her defense.

M. René Viviani, Keeper of the Seals, hastened to express the warm appreciation of the Government of the achievements of the native troops. We can look back with satisfaction, he said, to our great ancestors of 1794 to whom we owe the proclamation of the rights of man. It is also because in 1848 the Second Republic, by the great voice of Schœlcher, set free those whom the First Consul had bound that France has seen all her children of native extraction, our brothers and compatriots, reply to her call during the course of the war.

CHANGES IN WAR OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In consequence of the increase in the work of the lands branch of the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions it has been decided to reorganize the department, and the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Lloyd George, has appointed Sir Howard Frank to be Director-General of War Office and Ministry of Munitions.

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Olaf Lindtner, master of the Norwegian steamship Morild of Christiania, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the trawler Concord of Brisham, whom he rescued in the English Channel on Nov. 30 last.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Hans Ebbl, the Russian pianist, will be the assisting artist at the sixth annual concert of the Peoples Orchestra of the Boston Music School Settlement, to be given at Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening under the direction of Jacques Hoffman. The program includes selections from Auber, Schubert, Godard, Chopin, Sibelius and Mendelssohn.

About 100 mothers attended the party given Friday night at Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House. The program included Scotch songs by Miss Homer, Irish readings by Miss Myrtle Weldon of Newton, two dances by Miss Claire Carty, and old ballads by Mrs. Nellie Keefe of Forest Hills. The guests indulged, in old-fashioned square dances, and enjoyed themselves so thoroughly that they decided then and there to form a permanent organization to be known as the Neighborhood Social Club. This organization will meet twice each month to study home economics. Mrs. Hackel was elected president, and Mrs. J. M. Follon secretary. Tonight the younger girls' cooking class will serve luncheon to 12 social workers of Jamaica Plain, and Friday night the Rosemore Athletic Club will have a party.

This afternoon the Sewing Circle League will present "Goldie Locks" for the children of Robert Gould Shaw House. Miss Marion Doolittle, head resident, is spending a month in New York.

Yesterday afternoon, at South Bay Union, the Intersettlement Players held their annual meeting. On Wednesday the Evening Club workers will be served to supper by the Monday Evening Club, and entertained with a concert. The Milton Academy Glee Club will give a program at the meeting of the Boys' City Club Friday night.

The residents of Roxbury Neighborhood House spent the week-end in New Boston, N. H.

The pupils in clay modeling at Lincoln House are making a bas-relief of Lincoln, which will later be cast in bronze and put up in the building at the twentieth anniversary celebration next year. The original model was made in wax by one of the young Italian members of the house.

Cambridge Neighborhood House holds a concert today to raise money for the new piano recently added. The music pupils of the house will participate, the chorus appearing in special costume. The orchestra which will take part furnished the music at a recent community meeting in Harvard Street Unitarian church. A class in sewing has been organized for the boys, who are delighted to have this opportunity to make baseball shirts. Last week, workers from the house spoke at a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held at Norfolk House, on the housing experiment which Cambridge Neighborhood House is conducting.

Yesterday afternoon Social Service House held an "at home," with a program of music and readings for the people of the North End.

Frances E. Willard Settlement has started forum meetings Friday nights for the young people of the neighborhood. The speaker this week will be Harry W. Kimball, who will talk on "Opportunities for Thrift." Music will be furnished by the West End House Glee Club. At last week's meeting George W. Sully talked on "Democracy."

The Massasoit Club of Hale House held a retrospect party last week, at which the guests appeared in children's costumes. Tomorrow the Sewing Circle League will give "Goldie Locks" for the children. Thursday night the Crescent Girls will have a Washington party, at which the minut will be danced in costume. Saturday night Harvard students will give an entertainment for the senior members of the house.

Many friends of Denison House enjoyed the reception given at the opening of the new residence on Tyler Street last week. The guests were taken through the three buildings which now constitute the Denison House plant and given a glimpse of its many activities, including the folk handicraft work which the settlement has been conducting for some years with noteworthy success. The new residence has been most attractively furnished, and its comfort and good cheer were thoroughly appreciated by those who had been invited to partake of the settlement's hospitality.

On Thursday afternoon "Alice in Wonderland" is to be given in motion pictures at the Elizabeth Peabody House for the children. At the Friday night entertainment the Boston Associates will give two plays, "The Power of the Workers" in Yiddish, and "The Day of Atonement" in English. On Sunday night a declamation contest open to older house members will be held in the theater. Last Saturday night the Julius Caesar Club gave their annual play, "The Lion and the Mouse."

The Norfolk House Glee Club will have a social tomorrow night. The program for the annual Washington party to be held Friday night includes music by the club, also by some of the small boys, dancing by the little girls, and a reading of "The Man Without a Country" by the Rev. Edward Cummings.

JOHN DILLON
ON WORK OF
THE NATIONALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SWINFORD, Ireland—In a vigorous speech to his constituents of East Mayo recently, Mr. John Dillon, M. P., said he did not apologize for the errors of the Irish party or extenuate them, but he maintained that the position of the party was not one of great strength. In the spring of 1914 they had been blamed for not having forced the Imperial Parliament to put the Home Rule Act into operation, in spite of the military revolution. Ireland and the Irish people did not realize the difficulties which the party had to face. The whole British Army was in revolt, and had served notice on the King and the Government that they would not obey orders. It needed the highest possible skill, self-control and good leadership to conduct the Irish cause, though that crisis without shipwreck. Critics of the Irish party wanted them to break with the Liberal Government. That was what their enemies wanted, and if it had been done the Army officers would have got on top and Ireland would have been again at the mercy of "the ascendancy gang," who were trying to wreck Home Rule, and did their best to get the King not to sign the Home Rule Act. That act, which had been denounced as treacherous to the Orangemen, and by others as a sham; was, in his opinion, the best Constitution that Ireland ever obtained since the Norman conquest, and a better bill in many respects than Mr. Parnell accepted in 1886.

Its financial clauses did not do justice to Ireland. Ireland could not get justice from England, but now Ireland had a clean slate, and she was at liberty to make the best financial arrangement, and that was that there should be a new arrangement of the financial system as soon as Ireland had paid her way, which she was now doing, and even by £5,000,000 over and above it. The young men of Ireland, and the faith of the pledge given by Mr. Asquith in Dublin, were ready to enter the Army, but that pledge had never set his foot on a recruiting platform and never would. The War Office, which had refused commissions to young Irishmen and refused to form an Irish Brigade, were now anxious to get Irish soldiers, who always were good fighters. They never wanted in Ireland a Military Service Act, and they would never submit to it.

He held that what produced the rebellion at Easter week was mainly the conduct of the War Office and the appointment of Sir Edward Carson to a high position in the Government, the man who boasted in the House of Commons that he would rebel if Ireland got her liberty. The insurance had weakened the power of the Irish Party, and the enemies of that party rejoiced with almost indecent exultation over its destruction. For a time he realized that the power of the party in Ireland had sunk very low indeed, but then there came the West Cork election, when, for the first time in 10 years, the people elected a follower of Mr. Redmond. The Irish Party had stopped, executions, and had saved the lives of at least 20 men, and probably 35, who would have been shot in connection with the rebellion. But for the party's action 300 men would have been sent to penal servitude, and 2000 would have been interned. The interned had been released, and the improvement had been made in the treatment of the men who were undergoing penal servitude, and that had been done without the prisoners asking for it. The party were still convinced that repression and vengeance was not a course calculated to settle the Irish question, or to bring about the success of that policy to which they had devoted the whole of their lives.

The leaders of the rebellion did not agree with the Parliamentary Party, but they showed that they were willing to sacrifice their lives for the cause in which they believed, and he believed that true British statesmanship would have recognized that it was the Government, by their weakness and blundering, who are largely responsible for the insurrection, and that it should have held out to these men the hand of forgiveness and clemency, as they had done to Botha in South Africa.

SPAIN AND MISSING SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Foreign Office has made the following announcement: His Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Madrid is continually receiving letters from British subjects requesting it to obtain through His Majesty the King of Spain information as to relatives belonging to the British Army or Navy and unhappily reported as missing or prisoners in Germany. This practice is due to a misapprehension as to the real nature of the humanitarian work undertaken in this respect by His Majesty. The King is protector in Germany and Austria-Hungary of the interests and subjects of several belligerent countries—notably France, Belgium, Russia, and Serbia—and in that capacity His Majesty has personally created, and himself supervises, a most efficient organization for tracing soldiers belonging to the armies of those states who are missing or believed to be prisoners in one of the enemy countries. But although the Embassy has in special cases of hardship or anxiety successfully begged His Majesty to extend this interest to individual British subjects similarly situated, the granting of such a request can only be regarded as an exception. Inquiries of the above nature should, therefore, be addressed, not to the Spanish bureau created by His Majesty the King of Spain, or to His Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Madrid, but in the first instance to the War Office, who will, if necessary, request the Foreign Office to invoke the good offices of the American Embassy in the usual manner.

Spring Decorating



THE Frederick & Nelson Studio of Interior Decoration is equipped with every facility for the prompt execution of interior decorative work in its various branches.

When desired, original ideas and sketches will be furnished to meet particular requirements.

Interior Tinting
and Enameling
Paperhanging
Upholstering

Extensive and well-chosen lines of Furniture, Domestic and Imported Floor Coverings, Draperies, Upholstery Goods and Wall Papers are arriving for Spring selection.

FREDERICK & NELSON

SEATTLE

THE GROTE-RANKIN CO.
SEATTLE

The Finest
American-Made
Rugs
Are Now
Being Displayed

An inspection of these beautiful Rugs is invited. All the popular qualities are carried in stock in a complete range of large and small sizes.

Your particular attention is directed to the extensive displays of Karaghensian's Herati, Shah Abbas, and Lakewood Wilton Rugs, and the famous Whittall Anglo-Persian Rugs.

Men Who Know

Go Direct to

Cheasty's
Sellers of the
Smartest and Best
Clothing
Yet Produced
Priced
\$15.00 to \$50.00

"Values tell" in every department of The Big Men's Store. Have a look. It's time well spent.

Cheasty's
MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S WEAR
O.C. GRAVES, PRES. Vice President
SEATTLE, WASH.

D. E. NORTHFIELD
Hardware, Paints, Varnishes,
Furniture and Fixtures
1112 Howell St., bet. Minor and Boren. N. 3841.
SEATTLE, WASH.

EAGLE-CLEANERS & DYE CO.
Suits Coats Waists Gowns Curtains Rugs
Moderate Prices
1110 2nd St. SEATTLE Auto Calls

FARMERS OBJECT
TO FOOD MEASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Central Chambers of Agriculture: "This council regrets that agricultural laborers have been called up for military service before adequate arrangements have been made for the provision of efficient substitutes, and views with alarm the effect that this will have on the food supply of the country." The meeting was full of protest. One speaker said that the farming community had relied on the military authorities, but their recent action had shattered confidence. He mentioned instances of exempted men being called up. Another speaker said that unless they were told how they were to be left as regards men it was impossible to do their part. Protest was made against the calling up of lads of 18, while the unfairness and hardship of fixing prices for the 1916 potato crop, after quantities of the crop had been sold and delivered at much higher prices was inveighed against. The fixing of a maximum price for dairy produce was objected to and it was stated that at a sale in Leicestershire "out of 142 so-called fat cattle offered 108 were females; thus the milk supply was being reduced by the action of authorities." Another resolution desired that a minimum price be fixed for wheat and oats for four years, a member remarking that the world's wheat price might go up to 100s. per quarter.

CORRECT APPAREL for WOMEN

Introducing
Latest Style Developments in
COATS SUITS
GOWNS AND SKIRTS

Featuring Values
of Unusual Merit

CARMAN
Cheasty Building Second Avenue at Spring Street
SEATTLE

J. S. GRAHAM, Inc.

Millinery, Suits,
Cloaks, Gowns,
Dresses and Waists

Complete Assortments and Moderate Prices at All Times

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Women

MODERATE PRICES
T. J. O'NEIL
Pantages Building, SEATTLE

SIR SAM HUGHES IS GUEST OF THE CANADIAN CLUB

Visitor Tells New England Officials How Canada Built Up Its Strong Fighting Force in the Present European War

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, K. C. B., M. P., told New England officials today how Canada built up her fighting machine in the war. As guest of the president and directors of the Canadian Club of Boston, the distinguished Canadian visitor was given the place of honor at a luncheon at the Parker House today.

Other invited guests included Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port of Boston; Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Frederick P. Leay, British Consul at Boston, and Mrs. Leay; Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson and Mrs. Pearson.

"I did not come to give New England advice," he explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor previous to the luncheon. "I came to learn from them. Indeed, I am not at all sure that it would be proper for me to give advice at this time. But I have believed Boston and New England to be the hub of liberty ever since my boyhood: the hub of liberty in government, liberty in business, liberty in the individual. It is the easiest thing in the world for a man to become a tyrant. The world is full of tyrants and it may be the New England vision of liberty that will prevent all tyranny."

Lieutenant-General Hughes has become known as the Kitchener of Canada. As Minister of Militia he was instrumental in building up the fighting machine that Europe has watched in the trenches. He asked eagerly for indications of the war feeling in Boston. "I think it must be much the same here as it was in England," he said. "The people were inclined to be a little hesitant until a few bombs were dropped on their heads from Zeppelins. Then you couldn't stop them. I think the Canadians could beat the United States decisively in defensive warfare," he said. "But I feel that the time is rapidly passing when there will be the least possibility of unfriendly relations between the two governments. I am told that in the present crisis the United States is saying, 'Thank God for Canada.' There is in my opinion less and less possibility of friction between the governments."

The distinguished Canadian will be the speaker and guest of honor at the annual ladies' night banquet of the Canadian Club of Boston in the Copley-Plaza this evening. Norman Somerville of Toronto will be another speaker. George H. Taylor, president of the club, will preside.

GRAIN EMBARGO SAID TO BE CAUSE OF STALLED CARS

Two carloads of corn for New England dealers, blocked at the junction of the Illinois Central and New York Central railroads, will be sold unless some means are found to take them off the tracks, says a letter from the Illinois Central received by C. P. Washburn, a Boston grain dealer today. In the letter it is claimed that the New York Central refuses to accept them for shipment because of congestion on the eastern roads. The letter has been sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Boston dealers are waiting with interest to see what will happen to the carloads of corn which are guaranteed delivery in New England by the bill of lading.

After considering all phases of the recent action, declaring an embargo on export grain and promising shipments to this country consider that little relief will come from it.

There is too much grain loaded on cars in the West and middle West for an embargo to relieve matters, they claim, as the loaded cars will be stalled along the road and the scarcity of freight cars will be increased. One thing which can help the situation is more shipments to Europe, until the cars are unloaded, and then declaration of an embargo on export freight, they say. Under present conditions the cars are loaded with grain, which cannot be shipped and are blocking the rails for shipments of domestic consignments, say the dealers.

Railroad officials in Boston claim that more export shipments could be handled, as there has been a letup in the incoming freight lately. Several overseas steamers are here loading export cargoes, and the opinion is expressed that they will have to go elsewhere to complete their cargoes or sail with partial consignments.

NEW SCHOOL ACTIVITY

To train children to think is the object of a new school activity, the Boston Elementary School Science Association, organized Saturday at J. Richard Lunt of the English High School was made president and Miss Gertrude Weeks of the Normal School, secretary. The gathering of 100 or more teachers who form the new organization were addressed by the Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer. The specific object, he said, was to teach the children to think and thereby lead them to a high order of citizenship. Therefore, not facts but observation was of first importance. An object was not to satisfy curiosity but to nourish and excite it.

JOHN McCORMACK IN RECITAL OF SONGS

John McCormack, tenor, in song recital, assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist; Symphony Hall, afternoon of Feb. 18. The program: Mr. McCormack sang: Air, "Dear Eyes so Tender" ("Julius Caesar"), air, "Morra! Si" ("Rodelinda"), Handel; "Ave Maria," "Faded Flowers," Schubert; "May Night," Brahms; "Spirit Presence," Schumann; "Moorlough Mary," arranged by Milligan-Fox; "Da Luain, da Maith," "The Magpie's Nest," "Must I Go Bound," arranged by Hughes; "Past-Heen Finn," arranged by Milligan-Fox; "One Year" (1914-15), H. T. Burleigh; "Your Eyes," Edwin Schneider; "Cradle Song," Hamilton Hart; "Her Portrait," John Melvin. Mr. McBeath played: Adagio and allegro, Cervetto-Salmon; fantasia, Florey; sarabande and allegro, Locatelli; adagio, Bizet; Zigeunerweisen, Sarasate.

Judging from the audience's reception of his encores, of which he sang nearly a dozen, Mr. McCormack might have received twice the applause had he replaced Handel, Schubert, Schumann and Brahms with other composers. He preferred, however, to step out a foot or two from the niche in which his public has placed him—the niche which he occupies so exceedingly well—to give, without change of vocal method or mental approach, songs accustomed to a more rarefied atmosphere. The robust and straightforward rendition of "May Night" was one which Brahms himself might have applauded vigorously as well as smile? They found him singing with fine vocal artistry and sincere feeling; Mr. McCormack with Brahms was as one convinced and overcome by his own eloquence into unwonted sincerity. But Mr. McCormack's tones are seldom colored by his emotions—a fact, whatever the reason, that retards his progress as a singing artist. Rewards for the listener are solely those of sentiment and felicities of tone pleasing the ear as the well-enunciated words change the timbres.

Of exceptional interest were the Irish folk-song arrangements by Milligan-Fox and Hughes, because the material was taken from sources ingenious and honest, and left unadorned by the sentimentality of the vaudeville Celtic product. Of the two fragments of songs arranged by Hughes, one was a legendary fairies' song; the other was so short that Mr. McCormack sang it in one breath! "One Year" is a striking lyric, for which the war is responsible. Hamilton Hart's "Cradle Song" will be heard again. The hall was crowded.

CHORUS AND SOLOISTS SING GOUNOD WORK

Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, Gounod's "St. Cecilia" mass and Chadwick's "The Pilgrims"; presented in Symphony Hall, evening of Feb. 18. The society was assisted by the Boston Festival Orchestra and soloists, as follows: Miss Geneva Jeffords, soprano; William W. Hicks, tenor; G. Robert Langer, bass. The soloists sang Massenet's aria, "Il est doux"; the bass sang Handel's aria, "Honor and Arms"; the string section of the orchestra played the andante from Tchaikovsky's quartet, op. 11; the tenor sang Handel's aria, "Wait Her, Angels"; the chorus sang Sullivan's "The Last Chord." The concert closed with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," sung by chorus and audience.

Broad style and large sonority were the chief traits of the Handel and Haydn performance of the Gounod and Chadwick pieces. The mass was interpreted as a series of large architectural frescoes, the cantata as a mural decoration of smaller design. Mr. Mollenhauer never managed choral phrasing with freer sweep of line and never applied choral tone with bolder, sharper color than on this occasion.

Grandiose manner and big sound are underlying facts of the society's artistic policy, and any discussion of the singing of Sunday night that does not accept these facts to start with can lead nowhere. The Handel and Haydn Society must be studied from the standpoint of its own artistic policy and not, for example, from the standpoint of the artistic policy of the Bach Choir of Bethlehem, Pa., whose work is marked by precision of style and general lightness of tone.

With splendor and power the singers presented the two leading works, excelling particularly in the famous "Sanctus" of Gounod and in the stately fugue on the Handelian model with which the Chadwick work concludes. They were assisted by excellent soloists, chosen from Boston, in the "St. Cecilia" mass and in a group of arias in the second part of the program. The soprano, new on the oratorio platform, proved to have an unusually good-sounding voice. The tenor proved in his aria from "Jephthah" one of those assisting artists who are willing to prepare their music conscientiously for an oratorio audience. Such performers are none too common and always deserve high approval.

MARIONETTES SHOWN

Mrs. G. H. Papazian gave the first performance of her marionette theater Saturday afternoon at Bates Hall, under the auspices of suffragists of wards 8 and 10. The puppet booth was a model of its sort, with pictorial scenery and effective lighting. The good-sized figures had unusual flexibility and were carefully costumed. Scenes from "Macbeth," with Mrs. Jessie E. Southwick as reader. Browning's "In a Gondola," with Mrs. Papazian as reader, and a ballet pantomime indicated at times the possibilities of illusion in this form of stage entertainment. The full effect of the figures will be exerted when more economical and significant use is made of gesture. Mrs. Papazian also presented with speaking players a romantic playlet, "Pietro Vanucci," adapted from "The Cloister and the Hearth."

REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been closed in the vicinity of Beacon Hill, whereby J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have purchased from Annie R. Hayden, the large five-story brick dwelling property situated 29 Brimmer Street, near Chestnut Street, together with 2500 square feet of land. The total assessment amounts to \$35,000, of which \$12,500 applies on the land. This property is so situated that it commands a magnificent view over the entire Charles River Basin and its environment. The brokers were Meredith & Grew.

George M. Cushing and Morton Prince, trustees, have purchased the investment property at 49 and 51 Franklin Street, in the city proper district, owned by Edward W. Grew and Randolph C. Grew, trustees. This estate consists of a five-story and basement brick mercantile building and 3050 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$147,000, with \$122,000 of that amount on the land. The brokers were C. W. Whittier & Bro.

WEST END AND SOUTH END

Frederick O. Marshall has purchased from William N. Ambler the four-story and basement brick house and lot of land at 61 Lowell Street, West End, near Minot Street. There is a land area of 700 square feet valued at \$3500, which is included in the \$6700 assessment.

Papers have also come to record from Carrie Pinsanti to Frederick E. Martin, buyer of the three-story and basement well front brick house, located at 100 East Brookline Street, near Albany Street, in the South End district. The estate is taxed on a valuation of \$3800, and \$2000 on this amount is carried on the 1914 square feet of land.

WEST ROXBURY-DORCHESTER

A transaction has been closed in the West Roxbury district whereby Frank Holland sells to Eliza T. Hickey two 3-story well front brick apartment houses, situated at 3 and 5 Chauncy Place near Washington Street. The property carries an assessment of \$16,400, including \$2900 on 7412 square feet of land.

Thomas Jordan bought from Thomas P. Shanney et al., a frame house and lot of land located 18 Julian Street, corner of Lafayette Park, Dorchester. This property is taxed on a valuation of \$3800, which includes \$1800 on the 3600 square feet of land.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Feb. 17:

Trans-Mort. Amount of	actions	gages	Mortgages
Feb. 12.....	75	37	\$19,179
Feb. 13.....	45	29	107,900
Feb. 14.....	57	33	192,188
Feb. 15.....	140	70	884,525
Feb. 16.....	87	54	322,800
Feb. 17.....	49	29	181,025
Totals.....	454	243	\$1,878,897
Same week 1916.....	409	332	2,908,331
Same week 1915.....	477	270	1,399,672
Wk end Feb. 10, 17.....	226	265	2,095,039

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following: The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Elm Hill Ave. 54, 58, 62, Ward 16; Harry Grinbever, F. A. Norcross; brick tenements.
Greenbrier St. 30, Ward 19; James T. Beckwith; frame dwelling.
Albany St. 5, Ward 5; T. H. Russell; alter mercantile.
Albany St. 569-71-75 and East Dedham St. 127-31, Ward 6; L. C. Weed, trustee; alter stable.
Linton St. 118-122, Ward 5; F. W. Hunt; alter mercantile.
Causeway St. 38, Ward 5; Harris Shapiro; alter stores and manufacturing.
Water St. 7, Ward 5; Winthrop Building Trust; alter stores and offices.

EVERETT INAUGURAL BILLS SCRUTINIZED

Bills for the inauguration of John J. Mullen, as Mayor of Everett on Jan. 1, 1917, amounting to \$55 for hired dress suits for ushers, \$13.55 for badges for the official ushers and \$86 for the music, may be discussed tonight by the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Mullen is expected to present for the sixth time his nominations for city positions which the board has steadily refused to confirm.

It was learned Sunday that through a Mayor's warrant, Nathan Nichols, the City Treasurer of Everett, paid bills for the inauguration of Mayor Mullen to the amount of \$420.55. Last year the inauguration bills are reported to have been about \$75. The inaugural ceremony in the High School Hall where the Board of Aldermen were qualified to serve cost the city nothing beyond the electric lighting bill.

PRESS WOMEN TO MEET

A reunion with a literary and musical program will be held by the New England Women's Press Association at the Parker House tomorrow, beginning at 3 p. m. The musical program will be given by Miss Clara Barteaux, soprano; Miss Florence Gaskill, violinist, and Louis Wolfe, pianist. Governor and Mrs. McCall will be present and former Gov. David I. Walsh will speak. Mrs. Emily Selinger, poet laureate of the association, will contribute a poem. Mrs. M. Agnes Dailymple Bishop will preside. There will be a dinner at 6:30 o'clock.

SERBIAN FUND INCREASED

John F. Moors, treasurer of the Serbian fund, acknowledges the receipt of contributions amounting to \$6542.21, which brings the grand total to \$114,672.86. Among these contributions are \$193.14, the proceeds from the Serbian booth at the Boston Allied Bazaar, and \$669.07 collected by Mme. Groultch.

BOSTON PEOPLE IN MASS MEETING PLEDGE LOYALTY

President Wilson Praised for Steps and Promised Support in Measure to Break Blockade

Resolutions commending the President for severing diplomatic relations with Germany and pledging him "unwavering support in every lawful measure to break the present virtual blockade of American ports" were adopted unanimously at a patriotic mass meeting attended by more than 3000 persons in Tremont Temple yesterday. The speakers included Joseph A. Conry, Russian Consul in Boston, George Haven Putnam of New York, Clarence E. Carr of New Hampshire, and Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston.

In a review of the relations between the United States and Germany in the last two years Mr. Conry commended the patience of the President and the people of the United States in the following words: "President Wilson is to be credited for his forbearance. If war comes, history will credit this country with having taken every honorable course which could be adopted to avoid war. If war comes, it will be a war for the freedom of the seas and the perpetuation of civilization."

The present division of the people of the United States as to what course to pursue was described by Mr. Putnam as similar in character to the state of public opinion in the days immediately preceding the Civil War. With a virtual blockade of the ports of the United States, he said that it was time to take more definite action, and continuing, he said in part:

"Germany's message of some two or three weeks back recalled the pledges which it had repeatedly and insolently disregarded, in regard to the sinking of unarmed, noncombatant vessels. 'That message was itself a declaration of war, and it has been followed by a general destruction of neutral vessels. Germany is at war with the world, and a state like the United States (which is not under the immediate peril of Holland or Switzerland) if it has any sense of nationality, of obligation as a member of the family of nations, of responsibility for the protection of its citizens and for the maintenance of its rights, should take action. It is full time.'

Mr. Carr declared that the people of the United States were not desirous of making war, but will accept it "rather than submit to long-continued and unprovoked wrong, rather than permit autocracy to destroy democracy, rather than suffer the declared purposes of this Government to be overturned by the feudal hand of a modern Caesar, rather than tamely submit further to the unprovoked slaughter of American innocents by the ruthless pirates of the sea."

Statements made by certain persons that the people living in the Middle West of the United States were not patriotic as those living along the Atlantic Coast were declared untrue by Dr. Cabot, who said that wherever he went throughout the country and presented the facts as he saw them in service in France with the Harvard unit, there was the same high degree of patriotism.

The resolutions denounced the actions of certain pacifists in seeking to restrict enlistments in the Army and Navy, denounced the proponents of an embargo on foodstuffs and supplies, and declared that Germany's actions were contrary to the law of nations and that those actions had become intolerable, and in conclusion stated: "Resolved, That we pledge to the President our unwavering support in every lawful measure to break the present virtual blockade of American ports and to protect from German frightfulness the lives and interests of Americans upon the high seas."

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued on Monday:

First Lieut. Henry W. B. Whitley is discharged from the service.
Leave of absence for five days is granted First Lieut. Alfred E. Larabee.

Capt. Paul H. Herman is relieved from duty as constructing quartermaster, Ft. Caswell, N. C.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Maj. Walter M. Whitman.

The leave of absence granted Col. William D. Beach is extended 12 days.

Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieut. Raymond B. Austin.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slaven is relieved from duty at Columbus, N. M.

Capt. John W. Butts, now on leave of absence at New Rochelle, N. Y., is relieved from duty in the Southern Department.

Committees will carry into effect the immediate work planned and the commissioners will reconvene as guests of the Rhode Island commission during the summer.

STREET BILL INDORSED

Indorsement of the Massachusetts Senate Bill No. 318, which provides for the widening and extending of Stuart and Elliot streets, is made by the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. They declare the objects of this bill to be both far-sighted and constructive, "striking at the root of the traffic difficulties of Boston." The chamber's committee has been given authority to support the measure before the Legislature and to urge its acceptance by the Mayor and City Council if it becomes a law.

Provision for the widening of Elliot Street on the south side, from Washington Street to Park Square by 80 feet and the extending of Stuart Street to the junction of Elliot and Warren streets, and from Trinity Place to Huntington Avenue, is made in the bill.

AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—"The Love Mill," 8.
Copley—"A Doll's House," 8:10.
Hollis—Julia Arthur in "Sermon," 8:10.
Keiths—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Plymouth—"Victory Married," 8:10.
Shubert—"Elleen," 8:10.
Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8.
Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two more overseas steamers reached Boston today. The Wilson liner Francisco, Captain Branton, arrived from Hull, with a small cargo including rubber, gum copal, glue, Russian flax, skins, and miscellaneous merchandise, and the British steamer Royal Prince, Capt. D. Coull, from South Africa with heavy shipments of wool, mohair, skins, hides, wattle bark, and general cargo. The Francisco is armed, and crossed the Atlantic in 16 days, the long passage being due to delays in the North Sea, where navigation is stopped at night because of the prevalence of mines. The Prince left Cape Town Dec. 2, and called at Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Delagoa Bay and St. Lucia.

Wholesale dealers' prices of fresh groundfish at the fish pier today were: Haddock \$7.50@9.25 per hundred-weight, steak cod \$12@15, market cod \$7@9, pollock \$7.25@9.75, large hake \$13, small hake \$9, and cusk \$6@8.50. Arrivals: Steamers Spray 120,000 pounds, Comber 128,400, Ripple 83,700, schooners Gov Foss 54,000, Arethusa 113,000 Onato 59,000, Muriel 41,700, Laverna 65,700, Helen B. Thomas 16,800, A. W. Black 11,800, M. E. Smett 13,000, Waltham 17,800, Buema 5100, and Mao 11 1500 flounders.

Tilfish was landed at New York today by several Boston vessels including the Robert & Arthur 16,000 pounds, Stranger 5000, and Alice M. Guthrie 20,000. Fishermen were paid 7½ cents per pound for the fish.

Gill netters landed 35,000 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester today, and the schooner Russel brought in 2000 pounds fresh fish late Saturday afternoon. No other arrivals were reported, although several more netters are expected before sunset.

Boston Arrivals

Sts Francisco (Br), Branton, Hull, Eng.; Royal Prince (Br), Coull, Cape Town; Lewis K. Thurlow, Beranger, Banes; City of Columbus, Diehl, Savannah; Binghamton, Carter, Sewalls Point; Harvey H. Brown, McLean, Norfolk.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Steamers Brazos, Porto Rico; Proteus, New Orleans; El Mundo, Galveston, Vera Cruz and Havana; Vestland, Cienfuegos; Folio, Avonmouth; Algonquin, Monti Christi and Turks Island; Escout, Cardiff; Guyane, Bordeaux and Azores; Celia, Chile via Boston; Abasco, Belize, etc; Sebastian, Rouen; Matanzas, Cienfuegos.

CONSERVATION OF FISH IS PROPOSED BY COMMISSIONERS

Conservation of food fish in North Atlantic coast waters is projected by the Fish and Game Commissioners from seven states who met as guests of the Massachusetts Commission at the Copley-Plaza Saturday. As first steps toward the restoration of salmon, shad, striped bass, and other important fish to greatly depleted fishing areas of the East, the commissioners formed a permanent organization, passed resolutions which will place bills before the legislatures of each State and that of the United States, and outlined a constructive program.

All New England states and New York were represented at the convention. They united to ask legislation not only to prevent further decline in the number of food fish but to actually increase it and thereby reduce prices. The first move was an agreement that the minimum length at which lobsters may be caught should be 10 inches. The second was the proposal of a Federal law whereby the United States will take control of the salt water fish which migrate into fresh water streams to spawn.

Bills fixing a minimum length for lobsters, now at variance in different states, will be prepared by Augustus S. Houghton, commissioner from New York State.

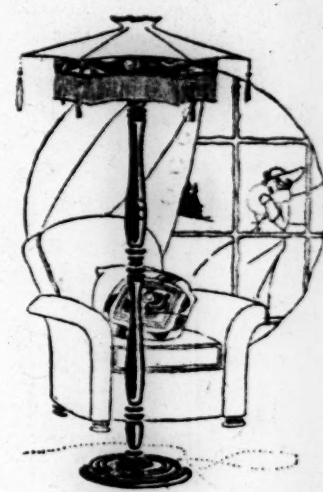
John Crompton, commissioner from Connecticut, said that lobsters were selling for 4½ cents each wholesale and 6 cents retail in his State 28 years ago. Last Friday, he informed them, they sold at 80 cents a pound. California fish markets, which are supplied from areas stocked with New England fish, pay 10 cents each for shad of five to seven pounds. New England markets received \$1.50 each for the same fish although, 25 years ago, the Pacific Coast had none and the Atlantic all.

William C. Adams, of the Massachusetts Commission on Fisheries, and Game, was elected president of the new association of commissioners. John M. Crompton of Connecticut was made vice-president and Mr. Houghton of New York, secretary and treasurer.

Committees will carry into effect the immediate work planned and the commissioners will reconvene as guests of the Rhode Island commission during the summer.

STREET BILL INDORSED

Indorsement of the Massachusetts Senate Bill No. 318, which provides for the widening and extending of Stuart and Elliot streets, is made by the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. They declare the objects of this bill to be both far-sighted and constructive, "striking at the root of the traffic difficulties of Boston." The chamber's committee has been given authority to support the measure before the Legislature and to urge its acceptance by the Mayor and City Council if it becomes a law.



TIME to be thinking of new furnishing and decoration for your home. A new Spring season calls forth a new joyous expression in your home.

Our Staff of Artist Decorators Will Be Glad to Confer with You At Any Time to Make Plans or Develop Your Ideas Consistently and Artistically.



SEVENTH FLOOR
SIXTH STREET

OREGON

Olds, Wortman & King

One of the Standard Stores of the Northwest

PORTLAND, OREGON

Advance Showing of

Women's New Spring Apparel

New Suits New Coats New Dresses
New Waists New Skirts New Millinery

Women of Portland and Vicinity Are Cordially Invited to Come and See the New Modes

Complete Showing of Celebrated

Richelieu Union Suits

Regular Sizes, \$1.25 Suit
All Extra Sizes, \$1.50 Suit

Perfect-fitting garments, made with seamless side. They come in all styles and in all sizes. They are made of fine high-grade combed cotton, and are most moderately priced at the above figures.

Women's Fiber Silk Hose 35c Pair
3 Pairs for \$1.00

A special underpricing of a fine line of Women's Black Fiber Silk Hose. They are perfect fitting stockings, with double heels and toes.

Robert's Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
PORTLAND, OREGON

TAXATION OF WASTE AND OUTGO PROPOSED

Wastefulness, not thrift—outgo, not income—must eventually be taxed by the United States, according to Richard W. Hale, Boston lawyer, who spoke at the Weekly Forum in Ford Hall yesterday. "The income tax," he said, "is a tax on the thrifty; a tax on outgo would be a tax on waste. The latter would hit the spendthrift hardest."

Mr. Hale asserted that it is of little consequence who controls property, the essential question being who uses it. "If economic conditions are to be improved," he maintained, "wastefulness must be abolished among rich and poor. It is the use of property whereby labor exists. Labor is nothing but the right to create property."

Only 1 per cent of the annual production of the United States is spent on luxuries, said Mr. Hale.

HARVARD PRIZE AWARDED

Julian H. Spitz of Brookline has been awarded the annual prize of \$100 for the best debater among the Harvard undergraduates competing for the varsity debating team. Thirty Harvard men competed for the prize, which is given from the Coolidge fund. The two teams that will oppose Yale and Princeton in the triangular debate next month will be made up of Arthur G. Aldis of Lake Forest, Ill.; J. Davis of Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. Dennis of Washington; Cecil E. Fraser of Champlain, Ill.; W. L. Prosser of Minneapolis; Lowell Brentano of Orange, N. Y.; B. J. Ginsburg of Lawrence, and W. Hettelman of Baltimore.

S. A. R. TO CELEBRATE

Washington's birthday will be observed by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution with a dinner and meeting at Hotel Vendome Thursday. Arthur Lord of Plymouth will speak on "What We Should Do for the Pilgrim Celebration." John L. Merrill of New Jersey, Governor-General of the Wash-

Boys' and Children's Suits
and Spring Topcoats
\$5.00

I would like for you fathers and mothers of boys to visit my boys' shop; it is not merely an adjunct to a man's store—it is a busy, active, thriving place, where the needs of a growing boy are carefully met.

Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth
PORTLAND, OREGON

How about a new
SEWING MACHINE?
Spring Sewing Time Is Almost Here
For \$1.00

We Will Deliver to Your Home

THE FREE
One of the Best Machines Made
Order Now and Pay on Our Special
Club Plan, \$1.00 Down, \$1.00 Week.

Sipman Wolfe & Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Knight Shoe Co.
MORRISON STREET
NEAR BROADWAY
PORTLAND, ORE.

Good Sense Shoes

The Inside Inn
LUNCHEON
311 Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Ore.

ington Guards, is expected to attend. Presidents of chapters of

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

BUSINESS IS QUIET IN THE STOCK MARKET

Few Industrials Attract Attention in New York, and Standard Issues Are Almost Neglected—Boston Market Dull

New York stock prices opened substantially higher today, became somewhat uncertain and then took on considerable confidence. First gains were extended and reached a point or more in a number of instances. American Smelting, Cuba Cane Sugar, International Mercantile Marine preferred, Mexican Petroleum, Republic Iron and Steel and Utah Copper were among the strongest issues on the list. United States Steel common moved upward a good-size fraction.

The early Boston stock market was fairly active and inclined to be strong today. Gulf common rose the most, and Copper Range and United Fruit were strong.

Both markets were generally strong and active late in the first half hour. After the early buying had been satisfied, the market became quiet and narrow. Fluctuations at no time were wide as they have been in recent weeks. Pittsburgh Coal was comparatively strong. After opening up 1/4 at 45 1/2 it rose to 47 before midday. Columbia Gas opened up 1/4 at 40 and advanced 1 1/2 further. Colorado Fuel opened up 1/4 at 45 1/2 and advanced nearly 2 points further. Utah Copper was up 1/4 at the opening at 110. After improving 1/2 it receded a point.

Gulf common opened up 1 1/2 in Boston at 97 1/2, went to 99 and reacted a point before midday. Price movements on the local board were generally unimportant.

Stocks continued quiet and irregular in the early afternoon. Weakness in Third Avenue was a feature of the New York market. Virginia Chemical was strong. Ohio Gas also was strong. Utah Consolidated was moderately strong and active in Boston.

New York total sales, 430,400 shares; \$3,497,000 bonds.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES AGAIN EASY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine insurance rates eased off slightly again today, owners of fast passenger vessels having no difficulty in obtaining a 7 1/2 per cent rate to the United Kingdom.

Slower craft and freighters are being quoted at 8 1/2 to 9 per cent. All ships sailing for the war zone about the British Isles, leading underwriters say, can get insurance well under 9 per cent.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are:

	Feb. 17, 1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Circulation	\$6,251,000	\$5,800,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,600,000	\$4,200,000	\$3,800,000	\$3,400,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,200,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,000,000	\$600,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$50,000
Loans and investments	\$42,233,000	\$38,000,000	\$34,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$26,000,000	\$22,000,000	\$18,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$10,000
Indebtedness	\$16,222,000	\$15,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$11,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$200,000
Due banks	\$3,150,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,000,000	\$800,000	\$600,000	\$400,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$50,000
Time deposits	\$35,150,000	\$32,000,000	\$29,000,000	\$26,000,000	\$23,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$11,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$700,000	\$300,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$20,000
Reserve for cash	\$18,507,000	\$17,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$11,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000
Due from banks	\$23,221,000	\$22,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$18,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$11,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$6,000,000
Cash reserve	\$25,121,000	\$24,000,000	\$23,000,000	\$22,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$18,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$11,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$8,000,000
Res. for Fed. res. bk.	\$1,776,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900,000	\$800,000	\$700,000	\$600,000	\$500,000	\$400,000	\$300,000	\$200,000	\$100,000
Res. with other banks	\$3,416,000	\$3,200,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,000,000	\$800,000	\$600,000	\$400,000	\$200,000	\$100,000
Excess cash and with	\$3,927,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,100,000	\$2,900,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,100,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,100,000	\$900,000	\$700,000	\$500,000
Fed. Res. Bank	\$3,927,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,100,000	\$2,900,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,100,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,100,000	\$900,000	\$700,000	\$500,000
Excess with res. agent	\$2,173,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900,000	\$800,000	\$700,000	\$600,000	\$500,000
Total excess	\$26,119,000	\$24,600,000	\$23,000,000	\$21,500,000	\$20,000,000	\$18,500,000	\$17,000,000	\$15,500,000	\$14,000,000	\$12,500,000	\$11,000,000	\$9,500,000	\$8,000,000	\$6,500,000	\$5,000,000	\$3,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Sat. Feb. 17	Mo. Yr.	Mo. Yr.	Mo. Yr.
Highest grade rails	92.94	+1.4	+2.3	+0.6
Second grade rails	89.94	+1.9	+2.3	+1.4
Public utility bonds	95.30	+1.31	+2.3	+0.7
Industrial bonds	94.30	+0.2	+0.8	+0.3
Combined average	94.30	+0.9	+1.9	+0.7

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau for Tuesday:

Boston and vicinity: Show or rain tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer tonight; increasing east winds shifting to west by Tuesday.

For Southern New England: Show or rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight.

For Northern New England: Show or rain tonight and Tuesday.

North Atlantic States for week: Temperature considerably below seasonal average with unsettled weather; snow probably Monday and Tuesday and again Friday or Saturday; marked change to colder Tuesday and Wednesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. 19.10 a.m. 2.25 p.m. 8 p.m.

Albany 10.10 New Orleans 7.0
Buffalo 10.10 New York 7.0
Chicago 10.10 Philadelphia 7.0
Cincinnati 10.10 Pittsburgh 7.0
Denver 10.10 Portland, Me. 7.0
Des Moines 10.10 St. Louis 7.0
Jacksonville 10.10 San Francisco 7.0
Kansas City 10.10 St. Paul 7.0
Nashville 10.10 Washington 7.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun. rise 6:24 High water 2:28 p.m.
Sun. set 5:31 Low water 8:04 a.m.
Length of day 10:45 Moon rise 5:04 a.m.
LIGHT VESSEL LAMPS AT 5:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	70	80	70	70
Alaska Gold	8	8 1/2	8	8
Alaska Ju.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Allis-Chal.	26	26	26	26
Am Ag Chem.	92	92	92	92
Am B Sugar	88	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Am Can.	44 1/4	44 1/4	44	44 1/4
Am Car Fy.	63	64 1/2	63	64
A Car Fy. st.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	44	45 1/4	44	45 1/4
Am H & L	12	12	12	12
Am H & L pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Linsced.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Linsd. pf.	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Am Loco	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Am Smelt'g.	98	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am SSteel pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Am Sugar	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am Woolen	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Zinc	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Anacosta	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	77 1/2
At. Br. & Atl.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Atchison	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchison pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Gulf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
At Gulf pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Bald Loco	54	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Balt & Ohio	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Barrett Co.	118	118	118	118
Bethlehem	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Beth Steel	22	22 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2
Beth Steel rts.	123	123	120 1/2	120 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Brook Tr. & T.	68	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Burns Bros.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Butte & Sup.	47	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Cal Petrol.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	55	55	55	55
Can Pacific	153 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/2	154 1/2
Can Pac pf.	87	87	86 1/2	87
Cleather	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Cerro de Pasco	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	59 1/2
C&M&StP pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
C&M&StP pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Ch. R. I. cts.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Ch. & Alt.	17	17	17	17
Ch. & N.W.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Chile Cop.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chino Cop.	55	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Col Fuel	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Col Gas & El.	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Con Can.	91	91	91	91
Con Can pf.	112	112	112	112
Con Gas	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Corn Prod.	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Cruc Steel	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Cub Am Sug.	159	163	159	163
Cuban C Sug.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Cuban C S pf.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
D. & Huds.	141	141	141	141
Denver pf.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Dome Min.	20	20	20	20
Erie	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erie pf.	40	40	39 1/2	40
Erie 2d pf.	32	32	32	32
F. & M. S.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
F. & M. S. pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gen Electric	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Gen Motors	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
G Motors pf. N.	89	89	89	89
Granby Min.	82	84	82	84
Gt Nor Ore	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Gulf States	114	114	114	114
Harv of N.J.	117	117	117	117
Inspiration	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf.	40	40	40	40
Int Con Cor.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Int C Cor pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
In Paper	39	39 1/2	37	39 1/2
Kan City So.	22	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Kan C So pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Kelley Trl. pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Kenne Cop.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Kings Co El. rts	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Laclede Gas	100	100	100	100

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LAST WEEK'S STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE

Volume of Business for the Period Lightest in Six Months—Uncertainty of the International Situation Is a Factor

The uncertainty in the international situation and the absence of any decisive developments was reflected on the New York and Boston stock exchanges last week, the trading being the lightest in six months. Prices moved in a narrow range with fluctuations generally on the constructive side. The rails were in better demand and showed substantial improvement from the low levels of the previous week. The industrialists' list included several strong specialties with shipping, copper and automobile shares showing strength in latter part of the week. The tables below show the range of prices of the active stocks of New York and Boston markets for the week ended Feb. 17:

NEW YORK STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Incr.
Am B S	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	1/4
Am Can	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	1/4
Am Car & Fdry	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/2	1/4
Am Loco	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	1/4
Am Smelt	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/2	1/4
Am Wool	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2	1/4
Anacosta	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/2	1/4
Atchafson	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/2	1/4
Atl. Gulf & W I	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/2	1/4
Bald Loco	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	1/4
Beth Steel	39 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/2	1/4
Burns Bros	116 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/2	1/4
Can Pacific	164 1/2	164 1/4	164 1/2	1/4
Central Leather	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/2	1/4
C M & S P	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	1/4
Chile Copper	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	1/4
Chino Copper	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	1/4
Columbia Gas	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	1/4
Corn Products	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	1/4
Crescent Steel	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	1/4
Cuba Cane	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	1/4
Erie	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	1/4
Gen Electric	165 1/2	165 1/4	165 1/2	1/4
Gen Motors	106 1/2	106 1/4	106 1/2	1/4
Gl. Nor. pref.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2	1/4
Gl. Nor. Ord.	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	1/4
Inspiration	56 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/2	1/4
Inter Cons	134 1/2	134 1/4	134 1/2	1/4
Int. Mer. Mar.	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	1/4
do pref.	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	1/4
Int. Nickel	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	1/4
Inter Paper	39 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/2	1/4
do pref.	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2	1/4
Kennecott	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	1/4
Lack Steel	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2	1/4
Lehigh Val.	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2	1/4
Max Motor	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	1/4
Mex. Pet.	89 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/2	1/4
Miami	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	1/4
Nat. En. & Stp.	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	1/4
Nevada Cons.	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	1/4
N. Y. Central	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/2	1/4
New Haven	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	1/4
Nor. & West.	129 1/2	129 1/4	129 1/2	1/4
North Pac.	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	1/4
Ohio Cities	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2	1/4
Pennsylvania	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2	1/4
People's Gas	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/2	1/4
Pitts. Coal	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2	1/4
Press Steel	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2	1/4
Rail Steel	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2	1/4
Ray Cons.	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	1/4
Reading	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/2	1/4
Rep. I. & Steel	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2	1/4
Southern Ry.	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	1/4
St. Paul	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	1/4
So. Pacific	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	1/4
Texas Co.	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	1/4
Union Pacific	139 1/2	139 1/4	139 1/2	1/4
U. S. Rubber	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	1/4
U. S. Steel	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2	1/4
Utah Copper	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2	1/4
Westinghouse	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	1/4
Wills-Ov.	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2	1/4

BOSTON STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Incr.
Alaska Gold	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	1/4
Am T. & T.	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	1/4
Am Zinc	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	1/4
Am. Can.	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	1/4
Am. Loco.	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	1/4
Am. Smelt.	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/2	1/4
Am. Wool.	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2	1/4
Anacosta.	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/2	1/4
Atchafson.	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/2	1/4
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/2	1/4
Bald Loco.	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	1/4
Beth Steel.	39 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/2	1/4
Burns Bros.	116 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/2	1/4
Can. Pacific.	164 1/2	164 1/4	164 1/2	1/4
Central Leather.	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/2	1/4
C. M. & S. P.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2	1/4
Chile Copper.	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	1/4
Chino Copper.	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	1/4
Columbia Gas.	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	1/4
Corn Products.	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	1/4
Crescent Steel.	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	1/4
Cuba Cane.	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	1/4
Erie.	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	1/4
Gen. Electric.	165 1/2	165 1/4	165 1/2	1/4
Gen. Motors.	106 1/2	106 1/4	106 1/2	1/4
Gl. Nor. pref.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2	1/4
Gl. Nor. Ord.	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	1/4
Inspiration.	56 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/2	1/4
Inter Cons.	134 1/2	134 1/4	134 1/2	1/4
Int. Mer. Mar.	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	1/4
do pref.	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	1/4
Int. Nickel.	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	1/4
Inter Paper.	39 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/2	1/4
do pref.	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2	1/4
Kennecott.	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	1/4
Lack Steel.	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2	1/4
Lehigh Val.	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2	1/4
Max Motor.	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2	1/4
Mex. Pet.	89 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/2	1/4
Miami.	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	1/4
Nat. En. & Stp.	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	1/4
Nevada Cons.	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	1/4
N. Y. Central.	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/2	1/4
New Haven.	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	1/4
Nor. & West.	129 1/2	129 1/4	129 1/2	1/4
North Pac.	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	1/4
Ohio Cities.	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2	1/4
Pennsylvania.	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2	1/4
People's Gas.	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/2	1/4
Pitts. Coal.	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2	1/4
Press Steel.	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2	1/4
Rail Steel.	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2	1/4
Ray Cons.	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	1/4
Reading.	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/2	1/4
Rep. I. & Steel.	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2	1/4
Southern Ry.	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	1/4
St. Paul.	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2	1/4
So. Pacific.	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2	1/4
Texas Co.	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	1/4
Union Pacific.	139 1/2	139 1/4	139 1/2	1/4
U. S. Rubber.	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	1/4
U. S. Steel.	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2	1/4
Utah Copper.	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2	1/4
Westinghouse.	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	1/4
Wills-Ov.	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2	1/4

*Decrease. †Ex-dividend. ‡Ex-rights.

AYER MILLS SELL NEW NOTES

Ayer Mills has sold to Brown Brothers & Co. \$1,000,000 construction and equipment three-year 5 per cent notes, due March 1, 1920. Proceeds will be used in refunding similar amount of 4 1/2 per cent notes due the first of next month. The new notes are being offered at par. They are guaranteed principal and interest by the American Woolen Company.

For the year ending June 30, 1916, the Ayer Mills reported a large surplus over fixed charges and could readily therefrom have paid off the \$1,000,000 notes. Directors, however, decided to refund in order to meet the higher prices of wool and other raw materials due to war conditions affecting them and to care for the large orders on hand and pending.

BOSTONIANS BUY MONTANA WOOL

BUTTE, Mont.,—Jeremiah Williams & Co. of Boston have purchased 119,000 pounds of wool from Southern Montana growers at 40 cents a pound, the highest price ever paid in this State. Other wool growers were offered 40 cents but declined to sell at that figure. Buyers for Boston wool concerns are the earliest in the field for years.

KENTUCKY MAY TAX OIL

LOUISVILLE, Ky.,—Kentucky tax commission has prepared bill to be submitted to special session of Legislature providing for tax of 3 cents a barrel on all crude oil produced in Kentucky.

RESERVE BANKS' COMBINED REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Statement of combined resources and liabilities of the 12 Federal reserve banks of the United States at close of business Friday (three figures omitted), compare:

RESOURCES		Feb. 17, 1917	Feb. 18, 1917
Gold in vault	\$274,367	\$255,369	
Gold redemption fund	216,221	81,648	
Total gold reserve	490,588	337,017	
Legal tender notes, etc.	7,609	18,274	
Total reserve	500,001	355,291	
U. S. bonds for members	18,553	23,673	
Acceptances bought	125,054	29,132	
United States bonds	29,471	26,422	
1-yr U. S. Treas. notes	18,647		
Municipal warrants	16,678	24,964	
Nipe Bay Co. 6 1/2	210,403	104,206	
Fed Res. notes, etc., net	22,520	28,576	
Due from Fed Res. banks, etc., net	7,840	12,255	
Uncollected items	144,249		
All other resources	8,619	7,991	
Total resources	\$894,032	\$509,551	

LIABILITIES		Feb. 17, 1917	Feb. 18, 1917
Capital	\$55,773	\$54,886	
Government deposits	10,851	28,946	
Due to members	688,591	416,490	
Collected items	121,218		
Fed Res. notes, net	17,089	9,089	
All other liabilities	510	140	
Total liabilities	\$894,032	\$509,551	

FINANCIAL NOTES

Potatoes at Caribou, Me., Saturday reached unprecedented price of \$3.40 a barrel. Three thousand barrels were sold at that figure.

Twenty-three sugar companies of Hawaii disbursed in cash dividends in 1916, \$19,259,600, average earnings of companies, based on par value of shares, being 27.3 per cent.

Union Pacific in 1917 will expend approximately \$50,000,000 of which \$12,000,000 will be for new cars and locomotives. Atchafson has placed orders for about \$10,000,000 of new equipment and steel rails.

Total borrowing of British Government between August, 1914, and Dec. 31, 1916, was \$15,000,000,000, of which \$1,900,000,000 has been repaid. Short-term loans and "floating obligations" accounted for \$10,500,000,000 of gross total.

Canada's "war savings certificates," recently offered, are being taken up at rate of \$50,000 a day. Twenty-five dollar certificate sells for \$21.50, and is repayable in three years; the \$50 and \$100 varieties are offered at same rate of discount.

Canadian Government revenues for 10 months ended Jan. 31 were \$187,903,665, an increase of about \$50,000,000 over corresponding period of previous year. Increase in general expenditure was about \$10,000,000, expenditure on capital and war accounts being \$215,521,914 for 10 months, and \$26,318,529 for January. There was an increase of \$23,000,000 in net debt, which is now \$745,438,869.

Reports to American Railway Association showed that on Feb. 1 there was net shortage of 109,770 freight cars, compared with 62,247 on Jan. 1. Shortage existed for most part in West, Northwest, South and Southwest. In many places, especially in East, there are more cars than traffic required. In some cases, it was admitted by railroad men, cars were being kept idle in East by food speculators, who chose to use cars for storage houses waiting for further advance in prices.

Comparing wholesale prices at New York City of two months ago with Saturday, potatoes have gone up 100 per cent, onions 366 per cent, cabbage 212 per cent, beans 300 per cent, beets 100 per cent and cauliflower 100 per cent. A Washington market merchant bought onions at \$3 a bag and sold when they reached \$14 per 100 pounds, clearing \$500,000. Norfolk commission firm is said to have cornered on all potatoes raised in Virginia this year. They bought at \$1.50 to \$3 a barrel and are selling at \$9 to \$9.50 per barrel.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 19

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—S. J. Brown; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—W. M. Karsch; U. S. Detroit, Mich.—Edward Snell; U. S. Evansville, Ind.—A. C. Schuler; U. S. Minneapolis, Minn.—J. Romankov; U. S. Minneapolis—A. K. Hamilton of The Savage Factories; Essex.

New York—J. J. Connelley of National Clock & St. House; Essex.

New York—L. H. Nolle of C. B. Rouse; Essex.

New York—S. Levy; U. S.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—R. G. Polakoff; U. S.

Porto Rico—F. M. Giorio; U. S.

Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S.

Porto Rico—Ruperto Ewate; U. S.

Porto Rico—Sebastian Cabot; U. S.

San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Harvin Shoe Co.; Tour.

San Francisco—W. F. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.

Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer; Avery.

Selma, Ala.—N. Levy; U. S.

Stillmore, Ga.—Morris Poppin; U. S.

St. Louis, Mo.—Bennett of B. Nugent & Bros.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati, O.—F. Helmers of Helmers, Bettelmann & Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 168 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Board of Trade membership sold Saturday for \$8900 net to buyer, or \$800 below recent high price.

TEXAS COTTON MARKETS HAVE UPWARD TREND

Trading Operations, However, Dwindle on Account of Diplomatic Situation—Rapid Progress in New Crop Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Texas.—Continued strength with an upward trend in prices has characterized the cotton markets in Texas during the past week. The trade has come to the conclusion that war with Germany is not as imminent as at first thought, and the apparent futility of the German submarine war to stop all ships going to England, has instilled a belief that the export movement of cotton will soon be almost normal. With this view of the situation gaining ground, confidence has been restored and trading operations have increased, although they still are far below what they were before the break in diplomatic relations with Germany.

The immediate effect of the German-United States crisis has been the stoppage of trading operations. Buyers have ceased to buy or to offer for sale, and there has developed a certain degree of stagnation. The into sight movement of cotton has stopped and farmers and others with the staple on hand have been inclined to hold it until the situation clears. There has been an entire stoppage of trade.

With such conditions prevailing throughout Texas many of the smaller cotton exchanges over the State have closed. The exchanges in the cities, such as Galveston, Dallas, Houston and other centers remain open and are doing business, but those in such towns as Corsicana, Longview, Terrell, Greenville and other smaller towns have closed with the announcement that they will not be reopened until the situation clears.

Weather favorable to farming operations has prevailed over Texas for the past week and reports indicate that farmers are making rapid progress in plowing and preparation of land for spring planting. Efforts of bankers, business men and agriculturists to reduce the cotton acreage continue, although there is not such activity along this line as a few weeks ago. The idea seems to prevail that everything possible to induce the farmer to plant less cotton and more feed crops has been accomplished and that further effort along this line will be wasted. Farmers are now planting oats and other spring grain crops and the acreage planted in these cereals is being closely watched and estimated. Reports indicate that the planting of oats is not greater than has been expected.

One of the interesting developments in the cotton situation in Texas at this time is a bill pending in the Senate of the Texas Legislature, now in session at Austin, which seeks to fix a minimum price at which cotton may be sold in Texas or at which money may be loaned on the staple. Although the resolution as pending in the Senate does not fix the minimum, an effort will be made to fix 12 cents as a minimum. It is said cotton cannot be grown in Texas for less, and that 12 cents little more than pays the cost of production to the farmer.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS BY OTHER EDITORS

Fabian Franklin, who has resigned from the staff of the New York Evening Post because he does not believe that its editorial policy at the present time is sufficiently pro-American, or sufficiently assertive of American rights, is a native of Hungary. His associations were formerly with academic institutions, first as a fellow, and later as an associate professor at Johns Hopkins University. In 1895 he entered journalism, and for the next three years edited the Baltimore News. In 1909 he joined the staff of the New York Evening Post. He is the author of several books, including a biography of Daniel Colt Gilman, the first president of Johns Hopkins University.

Fairfax Harrison, who is to be chairman of the special committee of the American Railway Association charged with the duty of aiding mobilization of the railway forces for the United States in case of war with Germany, was selected in part because of his recent experience as president of the Southern Railway in moving the regular army and the militia to and from the Mexican border. His headquarters are now in Washington, and this will make it easy for him to cooperate with the War and Navy Departments. Mr. Harrison is of a well-known Virginia family, though a native of New York City. Educated at Yale and at the Columbia University Law School, he began to practice law in New York City, and specialized in problems affecting railroads. This led to his selection as legal adviser of the Southern Railway. He made the transition from solicitor in 1896 to president in 1912. Under his management the road has become one of the most conservatively managed and profitable in the country.

Francis Joseph Heney, special counsel for the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of the management of the Federation of Newspaper Manufacturers, which has now proposed that the commission shall fix a maximum price of their product after March 1, is the well-known California lawyer, whose service in investigating corrupt conditions in politics and in his business in California and Oregon once made him a national figure. In the recent presidential campaign he was a leader of the Wilson forces in California. New York is his native State, and the University of California his alma mater. He settled in Arizona, herded cattle, kept store, studied law, and then made his mark by successful litigation involving the validity of land grants under the old Mexican titles. This won him election as Attorney-General of the State. In 1895 he settled in San Francisco, and there soon took sides with the reform party, but his professional services at the disposal of the faction bent on ending the power of the old combination of corporations and politicians that had the State in its grip, and for a season, he was a national figure, so fierce and belligerent was the controversy.

James Robert Mann, representative in the United States Congress from the Second District of Illinois, who has just spoken, to the House of Representatives, in favor of a waiting policy in the controversy with Germany, is titular leader of the Republican Party in the House, and a candidate for election as Speaker of the House in the next Congress. Signs multiply that he will not be without rivals for this place, Republican members of the House and Republican journals throughout the country, more militant in their temper than he, asserting that they will not support his candidacy. Mr. Mann is a lawyer who has had much experience in local and State politics, and who has been a major figure in Illinois affairs for many years. He first entered Congress in 1897, and has come to be one of the ablest parliamentarians of the House, fully equipped with technical knowledge that enables him either to forward or to halt legislation that he or the party favors. His reputation, in the main, has not been one of commanding power in the field of ideas and in the shaping of policies, but rather in watching out against "jobs" and in thwarting "interests" that would loot the National Treasury. He comes of Scotch-Irish race stock, and is a man difficult to budge once his position for or against a measure is taken.

Thomas G. Patten, nominated to be postmaster of New York City, is now a Representative in Congress from the Seventeenth District, his term as such expiring March 4. He is an adherent of Tammany but is not regarded as a typical Tammanyite. He is a native of New York City, a graduate of Columbia College and Columbia Law School, and is now president of one of the most successful steamboat lines carrying passengers, and freight to and from New York and north Jersey ports. He is a successful business man and not, in the ordinary sense, a politician, and if his nomination is confirmed he will be expected to administer his office on business lines.

The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, K. C. M. G., New Zealand Minister of Finance, is at present paying a prolonged visit to Great Britain in company of the Right Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand. The visit will extend over the Imperial Conference, which is to be held in London in February. Sir Joseph Ward was Prime Minister of New Zealand from 1906 to 1912, and in 1915 succeeded the Hon. J. Allen as Minister of Finance in the National Ministry formed, in August of that year, by Mr. Massey. Sir Joseph has successively filled the important posts of Minister of Finance, Postmaster-General, Minister of Defense, and Minister of Lands, in the New Zealand Government.

New York's New Postmaster
NEW YORK POST—Thomas G. Patten, whom President Wilson has appointed postmaster of New York, has long been recognized as one of the ablest members of the New York delegation in Congress. With extensive business training and experience, Mr. Patten ought to make an efficient postmaster, who will measure up to all the requirements of the office. New York City needs a far better postal service than it is receiving. Part of the trouble comes from congressional neglect, but part of it comes also from antiquated methods of administration and management, and these can be remedied by a capable, energetic postmaster. Mr. Patten comes to the office in circumstances which have been politically unfortunate, to say the least, and the public will hold him to the strictest tests. It will be justified in expecting him, as a man of affairs rather than a politician, to give to the city the best service of which he is capable, regardless of any other consideration.

Springfield Union—The Maine farmers who have been holding back their potatoes for top-notch prices have attained their object, according to news dispatches from that State. It was reported recently that potatoes were selling in Houlton for \$6 and \$6.25 a barrel, and in Ft. Fairfield for \$6 a barrel, these being the wholesale prices. Lively selling was reported, and it is likely that the market will be well supplied, but at retail prices that will make householders squirm. The fairly high price for potatoes, that not an immediate one, lies in the extent to which the advice of such organizations as the Hampden County Improvement League to all owners or lessees of vacant lots and tillable ground to plant potatoes and other vegetables the coming spring is followed. There is plenty of unused land available within the city limits of Springfield, for example, to produce a large share of the vegetables consumed in this city, and the utilization of this land for this purpose would have an important effect on the retail prices of potatoes and other vegetables next summer and fall.

Under the Flag of the Red Sun
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Department of Commerce, reports the departure of the Tacoma Maru from San Francisco for her home port, Yokohama, to make the first sailing in the round-the-world service which the Japanese have been planning for some time. The Tacoma Maru will call again at San Francisco a few months hence, homeward bound to Yokohama, after she has visited various Oriental and South African ports, crossed to the east coast of South America and passed through the Panama Canal into the Pacific. San Francisco merchants are said to be looking forward eagerly to the opportunity this service will afford for direct traffic—which means unbroken shipments—with the many points on the Japanese freighter's itinerary. While the Department of Commerce makes no comment, it is probably in its mind to ask, why are not Americans showing similar ambition?

As to Political Reform
TOPEKA CAPITAL—Political reform of lasting character, improvement in the Government of real consequence, is hard to get, for several reasons. The first is the congenial conservative. What was good enough for our grandfathers is good enough for us: "Let well enough alone." The second reason is the ordinary good citizen, occupied with his business, who, without hope in political affairs, is fairly well adjusted to things as they are and looks for no improvement: "Let the Legislature pass the appropriation bills and go home." The third is the open-minded individual who will go a certain distance, provided it isn't far enough. As to taking chances, he lacks the faith in the proposed improvement. He wants it amended so that it cannot do any harm, nor any good: "Safety first." The fourth reason is the politician who is there to do business for himself, and the pork barrel, to make deals and get his hand in the treasury for his district, to advance a political ambition, or to get even: "What's the Constitution, bechune friends?" The fifth is the lobby: "Each for all and all for each."

LOST ENGLISH MAILS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Post Office issues the following list of mails from the United Kingdom on board the steamship Ingeborg when she was intercepted by a German submarine on the voyage from this country to Sweden: Mails for Russia, containing letters, post cards, commercial papers, printed papers, newspapers, and samples, and mails for China, Japan, and Hongkong, containing letters and post cards which reached the General Post Office, London, between 8:30 a. m. on Jan. 7 and 5 p. m. on Jan. 8. Mails for Persia and Rumania, containing letters and postcards which reached the General Post Office, London, between 6 p. m. on Jan. 6 and 5 p. m. on Jan. 8. Mails for Sweden, containing letters, post cards, commercial papers, printed papers, newspapers, and samples, which reached the General Post Office, London, Jan. 6 and 7. All the mails, with the exception of some correspondence for Sweden, are understood to have been lost. No parcel mails from the United Kingdom were lost. The captain of the Ingeborg (1,156 tons), belonging to the Thule line, on his return on Jan. 13 from Gothenburg to England, reported that his vessel was stopped in the North Sea by a German submarine, which compelled him to throw overboard the entire mails, consisting of 700 sacks destined for Eastern countries. He was threatened that if he refused his vessel would be taken to Germany.

SCHOOLS, TEXAS, VIRGINIA AND GENERAL

LEADING HOTELS

SOUTHERN

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT

The Chamberlin is one of America's greatest resort hotels—a luxurious home, with recreation, and the finest of Southern cooking. Accessible and charming in environment, yet far enough away from the hum of every day life.

GOLF EVERY DAY ON OUR EIGHTEEN-HOLE COURSE. For bookings, reservations, etc., apply to GEO. F. ADAMS, MGR., FORTRESS MONROE, VA. Ask The Christian Science Monitor or Bookman Tourist Co., 288 Washington St., Boston.

PROPOSED CLEARING
HOUSE FOR LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. A. W. Gattie, who delivered an address before the Royal Colonial Institute at Caxton Hall, described his general trip as a scheme for providing a central goods "clearing house" for all the London railway systems. At the present time, Mr. Gattie pointed out, there are 74 goods stations and a number of shunting yards covering four to five square miles of valuable land, while the adoption of the system he advocates would insure the whole of the work being carried out in 1 per cent of the time now taken on less than 1 per cent of the land now used, and at a fraction of the expense now involved. His project has been before the Board of Trade for more than eight years without result, and he contrasts this with the steps taken by Germany, whose freights are 50 per cent lower than those of England. According to Mr. Gattie, the Kaiser, acting on a description of the scheme which appeared in a London paper, issued orders which resulted in Herr von Schaven of the German Ministry of Transport making a thorough examination of the scheme, and on leaving the works, he made the significant remark to Mr. Gattie: "Yours is an unequalled instrument for mobilization." This was in June, 1914. The lecturer thought that the Germans who realized the enormous importance of cheap transport might be relied on to do everything to bring it about. Mr. Dutton, the chairman, stated in the discussion which followed, that the estimated cost of the proposed clearing house for London alone was \$14,000,000.

INDIA'S COTTON
AND INDIGO CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Indian cotton crop is the subject of a third official forecast. It is stated that the total area this year amounts to 20,702,000 acres, against last year's final estimate of 17,967,000 acres, or an increase of 15 per cent. The total estimated yield is 4,515,000 bales of 400 pounds, against 3,819,000 bales, or an increase of 18 per cent. The output per acre of the present crop for all India is estimated at 87 pounds, against 85 pounds last year. The area increased everywhere, owing mainly to the stimulus of high prices. The fourth and final estimate will be published this week. The final official memorandum on the indigo crop of 1916-17, which is now being marketed, estimates the total area under indigo in British India as 756,400 acres, which is 114 per cent, in excess of the finally revised acreage 353,110 acres, of last year. All the provinces show an increase in the area sown, the largest increases being in the United Provinces and in the Punjab. The total dyed yield is estimated at 95,500 cwt., against 55,100 cwt., or an increase of 73 per cent. The season has not, on the whole, been favorable for the crop, except in the Punjab and Bombay and Sind.

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES
HELD IN OLD SOUTH

Patriotic exercises in honor of the lives of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were held at the Old South Meeting House last evening under the auspices of the North End School Center. Antonio A. Capotosto, Assistant Attorney-General of Rhode Island, was the speaker of the evening. In introducing him, John A. Scanga, manager of the center, spoke of the critical condition of international affairs at this time, and while he hoped the United States would not become a belligerent, said: "We will pledge our all to the United States and to all in our power for her." Mr. Capotosto referred to the time when as a pupil of the Boston English High School he read the Declaration of Independence in the very building in which he then spoke. The allegiance they must give to the United States, he said, was not in tongue or in writing, but in very deed and truth. They might remember with love the country of their origin but all their fealty was due to the one in which they now lived and of which they were citizens.

HAWAII FEDERAL JUDGE RESIGNS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, H. T.—The Hon. Charles F. Clemons, senior judge of the local United States Court, has forwarded to the Department of Justice his resignation to take effect in January. There is much speculation here as to who will be appointed his successor; several Honolulu attorneys and officials are reported to be in line for the position. Judge Clemons intends to reenter the private practice of law.

EDUCATIONAL

AMERICAN ACADEMY
OF DRAMATIC ARTS

Franklin H. Sargent, Pres.
The standard institution of dramatic education.
Connected with Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre and Companies.
For catalogue address the Secretary.
Room 176 Carnegie Hall, New York

The Principia
A School for Character Building
CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, bookbinding and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.
THE PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.
A prospectus will be mailed on application.

NORTH BERKELEY
OUTDOOR SCHOOL

Co-educational
1547 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
A Home School Located in the North Berkeley Hills overlooking San Francisco Bay. This school offers a complete course of study from Primary Preparatory through High School. A limited number of Boarding Pupils can be accommodated.

CONCORD SCHOOL
GRADE PUPILS CLASSICAL DANCING

Mr. Faurot, Faurot Academy of Dancing, 318 15th Ave., North Seattle, East 6063.
Berkeley Hall School
2211 4th Ave., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Day School for Girls and Boys. Kindergarten to ninth grade, inclusive. Tel. West 509, 734-7.

School Information
FREE Catalogs and Advice on All Boarding Schools or Camps in U. S. Want for girls or boys. Am. School Association, 1515 Masonic Temple, Chicago, or 1012 Times Bldg., New York.The McCullough Teachers' Agency
GEO. T. PALMER, Manager.

Gives discriminating service to Employers needing Teachers and to Teachers seeking positions. Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois.
The New York School of Secretaries
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates required.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
88 West 45 Street

NEW YORK CITY
APARTMENTS TO LET

TO SUIT from March to September. Two light, well furnished rooms, kitchenette, bath; view of Hudson; restaurant in bldg. Terms reasonable. SMITH, 308 W. 82d St., N. Y. City. Tel. Schuyler 8120.

ROOMS WANTED
MONTCLAIR—Business woman wants 3 unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Address Mrs. CLARK, 33 Forest St., Montclair. Phone 007 R.EGYPTIAN COTTON
SITUATION VIEWED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—For the past two or three years the pink bollworm has been the plague of all cotton cultivators in Egypt, and it is not going too far to say that the last two cotton crops have each been diminished by 1,000,000 cantars by this pest, in fact it is probable that the damage has been greater. The Egyptian cotton crop averages 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 cantars. The Egyptian Government has up till now taken but gentle measure to deal with the pink bollworm pest, such as a decree that all cotton-sticks be pulled up by Dec. 31, and this year that all cotton-sticks be cleaned of any useless or damaged bolls before being pulled up; but at last it has decreed that from Sept. 1, 1917, every ginny must utilize a machine by which every seed from cotton ginned be treated by hot air or chemical gas, in order to destroy the bollworm which infests the seeds. In this way, provided the machines do their work thoroughly, hardly a worm will escape destruction, and the following year the cotton crop should be vastly improved in quality and in quantity. Given ordinary weather the top marks of Egyptian cotton should be cleaner and more plentiful, also the middle and lower middle marks, as recently the pink bollworm has destroyed an enormous quantity of these latter, before the cotton could mature. The Government have the power to stop any ginny from working, until it falls in with the Government decree and utilizes a recognized machine for the destruction of the bollworm in the seed; but these drastic methods are fully justified, and might with advantage have been applied earlier.

PLAN TO UTILIZE
MURRAY WATERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Australia—On Jan. 31 the Murray Waters Scheme, which was assented to on Nov. 15, 1915, and then held up owing to the war, was due to come into operation, the ultimate cost to the Commonwealth and states being \$24,500,000. Under the scheme the Federal Government and the states of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia combine in a plan to utilize the waters of the River Murray and its tributaries for irrigation and navigation. "The commencement of perhaps the biggest scheme of development yet projected in Australia," is the comment made by Mr. Joseph Cook, leader of the Liberal Party in the Federal Parliament.

WORCESTER, MASS.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS—ATHERTON FURNITURE CO., 133 Front St., Worcester. A good place to trade.CHICAGO, ILL.
A BETTER GRADE OF SHOES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN—correctly fitted by experienced shoe men. F. E. FORTER & CO., 118 North Wabasha Ave., opp. Field's.MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
CARNEGIE FUEL COMPANY
Real fuel SERVICE FIRST, last and all the time is our sincere aim.TECUMSEH, NEB.
HATTIE F. GRAFFE—QUALITY GIFT SHOPPE—Specials for Mail-Order Customers. Write for descriptive booklet.SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
HIGH-CLASS APPAREL FOR WOMEN—TRENWITH'S EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS NOVELTIES

TABLE SUPPLIES

Lord's Sirloin Cut Pure Codfish
Is not the ordinary kind, but a quality you have never seen, unless you know the SIRLOIN CUT. It is packed from the choicest steaks cut from the tenderest parts of the cod, and when served is much richer, has a flavor and guaranteed pure, clean and wholesome.

Packed only in 3-lb. boxes and sent direct for 66c. per box and 75c. west of the Missouri River.
Booklet of Codfish recipes in every package.
LORD BROS. CO., Portland, Maine

REAL ESTATE—VIRGINIA

FOR SALE—60-Acre Fruit and Grain Farm, fine orchard, proposition in beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. 17 acres 5-year-old apple trees, bore some fruit, most season. Winesaps, Yorks, Lowrys, 60 old bearing trees. Good 7-room house with bathroom, running water. Great opportunity for country raising. Nice laying houses, breeding pens, brooder house with incubator cellar underground. Particulars write owner, P. L. SILVA, Waynesboro, Va.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

U-R-145
BATH TABLETS
Fragrant, Refreshing, Cleansing
50c at your dealer or by mail from FRANK M. PRINDLE & CO., 11 West 36th St., New York City, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS

\$1.00 A MONTH
RENTS a high-class typewriter when paid 3 months in advance. Underwoods \$5 for 3 months, first payment applied if purchased; rebills, all makes, 104 Devonshire St., Main 2523. MODEL TYPEWRITER INSP. CO., agents for the Corona Typewriter.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

Four months, \$5 for non-visibility; three months, \$7 for visibility. First payment applied if purchased. American Writing Machine Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston, Tel. Main 106.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$10 up, \$5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals \$1 up. Office Appliance Co., 101 Devonshire St., Boston.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—In Winthrop, 2 or 3 rms. apt., young couple and infant; rent not to exceed \$20; Box W.5, Monitor Office, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

COMMONWEALTH AVE.—Light, sunny, room in private, modern apartment, gentleman pref.; refs. ex. E.5, Monitor Office, 20, 23, Monitor Office, Norfolk St., Strand, London, Eng.

FACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

FIRM of Engineers having offices in Westminster, London, Eng., would consider the representation of Manufacturing firm, X 25, Monitor Office, Norfolk St., Strand, London, Eng.

OLD COINS

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid. W. M. HESSLEIN, Fudock Building, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—First class meat cutter capable of taking charge of store. HARRY E. SWAN, 221 Main St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Full time waitress. Apply MARY ELIZABETH, Park and Tremont sts., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position, woman with experience in office work and private secretaryship; capable stenographer. Address Monitor Office, 1027 Joshua Green Bldg., Seattle.

NORTH GERMAN governess desires position; full charge of children; capable, conscientious, experienced; references. O. 28, Monitor, 9 E. 40th St., New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, college training, efficient, sewing, drawing, painting, likes children, consider anything. Q. 28, Monitor, 9 E. 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN desires employment in wholesale silk house; can work in stock, pack; one year's experience; reference. Harry Lowy, 80 St. Nicholas av., N. Y. City.

HOUSTON, TEX.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.
"EVERYTHING TO WEAR FOR MOTHER AND THE GIRLS"
We especially appreciate the patronage of Monitor readers.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
Accessories for Women
EVERETT-BUELOW COMPANY
715 Main Street
Mail Orders Solicited

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

PARRISH'S BOOK STORE
Instructive trunks and bags
Best made
Wall paper, New goods. Exquisite designs.
1014 Texas Ave.

MILLINERY

Absolute Satisfaction Given.
JOSEPHINE GEORGE'S
Millinery Importer
Carter Building, Main and Ruak
Dealy-Adey-Elgin Co.
Manufacturing Stationers
PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS

INSURANCE

Binz, Settegast & Oliver
INSURANCE
Binz Building

SHOPS OF QUALITY

WORCESTER, MASS.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS—ATHERTON FURNITURE CO., 133 Front St., Worcester. A good place to trade.

CHICAGO, ILL.

A BETTER GRADE OF SHOES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN—correctly fitted by experienced shoe men. F. E. FORTER & CO., 118 North Wabasha Ave., opp. Field's.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CARNEGIE FUEL COMPANY
Real fuel SERVICE FIRST, last and all the time is our sincere aim.

TECUMSEH, NEB.
HATTIE F. GRAFFE—QUALITY GIFT SHOPPE—Specials for Mail-Order Customers. Write for descriptive booklet.

FT. WORTH, TEX.

DEPARTMENT STORES

OUR VERY EFFICIENT
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
Brings Our Entire Stock of Women's Fashionable Wearing Apparel to Your Door.
All orders are purchased by our expert shopper and mailed to you the day the orders are received.
Our charming Spring Ready to Wear and Accessories are now on display.
THE FAIR, FORT WORTH

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

TEXAS TOP WORKS
J. G. MESEROLE, Prop.
Automobile Tops, Lights in Curtains, Dust Shields, Fan Belts, or Anything in Our Line
903 Commerce St., Fort Worth, Texas
Phone Lamar 262

MILLINERY

Go To
MRS. G. V. BROWN, 707 Houston St.
For Best Prices on Latest Style HATS
"Where Women & Style Get Acquainted"

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

BALLARD ICE & FUEL CO.
Ice and Coal
Ice Capacity 130 Tons Per Day
Wagons in All Parts of City
LADD FURNITURE & CARPET CO.
Respectfully Solicits Your Patronage
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Stoves
Quality Goods. Prices Right.

TABLE SUPPLIES

Let Sandegard Feed You
Fourteen Up-to-date Stores
We Save You 20%

MARKETS

HOUSTON STREET MEAT MARKET
Fresh and Cured Meats and Sausages
1304 Houston St. Phone Lamar 2201

PLUMBING

PAYNE & COMPANY
Plumbers and Pipefitters
1339 North Main Street

EXPRESSMEN

ERWIN TRANSFER COMPANY, Baggage, moving vans, dray wagon storage.
J. E. Luther, N. Y. Phone Lamar 26.

SHOES

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
811 Houston St.
Local Agents for Walk-Over Shoes.

DALLAS, TEX.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Titche-Goettinger Co.
"The Shopping Center of Dallas"

MAIL ORDERS

Our Mail Order Department will carefully look after the wants and desires of our people. We prepay charges on all orders, except those for extra heavy merchandise. Sample orders promptly filled.

SANGER BROTHERS

Largest Retail Dry Goods House in the South
Everything for men, women and children. House furnishings, furniture, rugs, draperies. Prices that tell on goods that sell.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Co.
Good Quality Home Furnishings
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of every variety. Prices most moderate.

CONFECTIONERY

THOMAS CONFECTIONERY CO.
"Quality and Service"
Candies, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks
Lunches and Pastries for men, women, child. House furnishings, furniture, rugs, draperies. Prices that tell on goods that sell.

TABLE SUPPLIES

W. R. GABLE—High grade groceries and meats, 5336 Columbia ave. Phones Bell Haskell 3405, Automatic H. 1819.

SIMON DAVID—Fancy Groceries and Meats. Phone W. W. Main 598-597 and 4953. Auto M 1248.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

A. HARRIS & CO.
The House of Quality
Everything for Women and Children
Corner Main and Akard Streets

MILLINERY

ANNABELLE CLOPTON
IMPORTER—Chapeaux—Fine Millinery
1815 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

CLEANING AND DYEING

Cleaning and Dyeing
Quality Service, Responsibility.
Out-of-town orders solicited.
MEGUIRE CLEANING CO.

LAUNDRIES

Oriental Laundry Company
Try Our Finished Family Work
8 W. Main 327—Phones—Auto M-2301

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

ROBERT J. NACE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
804 Sumpter Building

CONTRACTORS

A. W. EMERSON
General Contractor—Plans and estimates furnished. Holloway construction a specialty; if it is a home I can help you with it. Phone C 2168, 703 N. Winneka Av.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

FALL AND WINTER SUITS
DREYFUSS & SON

EL PASO, TEX.

Complete Home Furnishers
Furniture, Draperies, Carpets, Rugs, Stoves, Refrigerators, and Electric Cookstoves and Hardware
ROGERS FURNITURE CO.

GROCERIES
Are "Famous for Quality"
JOHN B. WATSON
210 TEXAS STREET

SHOES
ROKAHR

GEORGIA, ALABAMA NEW MEXICO & PACIFIC COAST STATES

ATLANTA, GA.

DEPARTMENT STORES
Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.
 Atlanta, Ga.
 High Class Apparel and All
 Accessories of Dress for Women
 and Children.
 A Store That Counts Quality First.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
 are now located
 Corner Whitehall and Alabama Sts.,
 Connolly Building.
 We carry the same line of high grade
 READY-TO-WEAR AND MILLINERY
 Entirely new stock.

GROCERIES
C. J. KAMPER
GROCERY COMPANY
 THE PURE FOOD
 DEPARTMENT STORE
 492-498 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
 Ivy 5600

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
FROHMAN'S
 Garments Altered Free!
 50 Whitehall Street
 ATLANTA

J. REGENSTEIN CO.
 Millinery—Ready-to-Wear
 Special Attention to Mail Orders—
 "Value of Interest"
 40 Whitehall ATLANTA, GA.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
 If the Question is CLOTHES
 Ours Furnish the Answer
GEORGE MUE CLOTHING COMPANY
 Atlanta, Ga.

SHOES
BYCK BROTHERS COMPANY
 27-29 Whitehall Street
 The most complete line of Footwear for
 the entire family shown in Atlanta for
 quality, style and service.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
 82 and 84 North Broad Street
 Pianos, Player Pianos, Victrolas,
 Victor Records, Sheet Music, Musical In-
 struments and Musical Merchandise of
 every kind. Factory experts for tuning
 and repairs.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

FLORISTS
WE ARE NATIONAL FLORISTS
 Flowers Sent Anywhere
PARKER'S FLOWER STORE
 WOODWARD CORNER

DEPARTMENT STORES
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
 Dry Goods, Men's and Women's Apparel
 Furniture, House Furnishings, Books, etc.
 Largest Store in Alabama

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
CABLE-SHELLEY-BURTON
PIANO COMPANY
 Pianos, Player Pianos, Victrolas, Records
 Special Attention Given Mail Orders
 1818 Second Avenue

JEWELERS
 Jeweler—Silversmith
F. W. BROMBERG
 Watches, Diamonds, Silverware
 Twenty-fifth St. and Third Ave.
 Kodak Finishing by Mail

REAL ESTATE
JEMISON
 REAL ESTATE & INS. CO.
 Real Estate—Rentals
 Investment—Correspondence Invited
 211 N. 20th Street

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

GROCERIES
J. A. SKINNER
GROCER
 Our Service is Right
 214 W. Central Avenue

TAILORS
E. B. BOOTH
 TAILOR
 214 W. Central Avenue

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
E. L. WASHBURN CO.
 Outfitters for Men and Boys
 122 South Second Street

CURIOS
 Indian and Mexican Goods by Mail
 Navajo Blankets, Jewelry, Mexican Billings
LLOYD A. KELLAM, 707 South Arno St.

DEPARTMENT STORES
ROSENWALD'S
 Ladies', Children's and Men's Furnishings
 Corner 4th St. and Central Ave.

GALLUP, N. M.
 A Mail Order House at Your Door
 Pay us a visit and be convinced.
THE GOLDEN RULE
J. C. PENNEY CO., INC., 125 Busy Stores

SILVER CITY, N. M.

INSURANCE
HOWARD H. BETTS
 The Insurance Man
 Fire, Auto and Plate Glass
 Silver City, New Mexico

SALT LAKE CITY
CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
SHAY'S CAFETERIA
 serving delicious
 HOME COOKED FOODS
 Salt Lake City Los Angeles
 341 South Main St. 620 South Hill St.

MISCELLANEOUS
CORKS
Chicago Cork Works Co.
 Manufacturers of
CORKS
 620 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE—OREGON
OREGON FARM FOR SALE—40-acre
 farm 12 mi. from Portland; highly culti-
 vated; 2 sets improved; especially adapted
 for potatoes, corn, prime orchard. For
 parties, add. Box 45, Rte 1, Beaverton, Ore.

PORTLAND, ORE.

BANKS
 Under Conservative Management
 and Government Supervision
LUMBERMENS
NATIONAL BANK

SHOES
THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR
FOUR STORES
B. K. Baker Shoes
 270 Washington, 308 Washington, 270
 Morrison and 280 Washington Streets.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
ONE BUCK SHIRT HOUSE
 Park and Washington Sts.
 MEN'S SHIRTS \$1.00
 UNION SUITS
 NIGHT SHIRTS
 PAJAMAS

Buffum & Pendleton
 127 SIXTH STREET
 Sole Agents for Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s
 CLOTHING
 Sole Agents for Knox & Warburton HATS

OFFICE SUPPLIES
Kilham Stationery & Printing Co.
 Commercial Stationers, Office Outfitters,
 Printers and Engravers
 FIFTH AND OAK STREETS

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS
SOCIAL STATIONERY
 Engraving—Printing—Embossing
 CALLING CARDS
BUSINESS
 Wedding and Monogram Portland, Or.
 R. F. PRESCOTT, 144 S. 6th, Portland, Or.

PRINTING
BOYER PRINTING COMPANY
 100 Commercial Street
 PORTLAND, ORE.
 WE SINCERELY STRIVE TO MERIT BUSINESS. TRY US

CAFES, DELICATESSEN, ETC.
The Sign of the Rose
 Top Floor, Broadway-Yamhill Bldg.
 Broadway and Yamhill Streets
 Luncheon 11:30 to 5

CONFECTIONERY
HIGH GRADE
CONFECTIONS
 Ice Cream, Water Ices and Light Lunches
SWETLAND'S
 207-71 Morrison Street, Near Fourth

JEWELERS
Diamond Experts
Cross and Crown Jewelry
JAEGER BROS.
 133 Sixth Street, Oregonian Building

LAUNDRIES
 "Your Satisfaction is Our Success"
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO.
 We Satisfy
 355 Russell Street
 Phones: East 220-B 2264

FLORISTS
NIKLAS & SON
 Florists
 403 Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon

SALEM, OREGON
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
U. G. SHIPLEY COMPANY
 Outfitters to
 WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN
 "Where Shopping is a Pleasure"

OFFICE SUPPLIES
The Commercial Book Store
 103 Commercial Street
 Books, School Books, Stationery, Etc.
 Office Supplies a Specialty.

GROCERIES
J. L. BEISICK & SON, Groceries
 Charge accounts at 450 State St.
 Cut Rate Stores at 118 South Commercial St.
 and 220 North Commercial St.
 3 STORES TRY ONE

HARDWARE
EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE
RAY L. FARMER CO., Agents
 Monarch and Malleable Ranges
 Court and Commercial Sts. Tel. 101

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM
 Ranges, Everything for the Home.
IMPERIAL FURNITURE CO.
 177 LIBERTY ST.

DEPARTMENT STORES
STOCKTON'S
 General Department Store
 Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments, Dry
 Goods, Notions, Men's Clothing, Shoes

NO. YAKIMA, WASH.
GROCERIES
BALDWIN & EMERY, pure food grocers.
 High score by city inspector. Phone 891, 24
 South Second st.

CLOTHIERS
HARRY HONEYBURN
 Men's Clothing, Right in Price and Quality
 302 E. Yakima Avenue

JEWELERS
LESLIE M. ROSE
 Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware,
 Repairing. 418 W. Yakima Ave.

VICTORIA, B. C.
LAUNDRIES
THE VICTORIA
STEAM LAUNDRY CO.
 Ltd.,
 947 North Park Street
 Phone 172

New Method Laundry, Ltd.
 "QUALITY LAUNDERERS"
 1015-17 No. Park Street. Phone 2300.

SEATTLE, WASH.

MILLINERY
Millinery
Levee
 1322 Second Avenue

CLOTHIERS
UPSTAIRS
CLOTHES SHOP
LUNDQUIST-LILLY
 2d floor Joshua Green Bldg., 4th and Pike
 Trade Upstairs and Save \$10

DRY GOODS
Fraser-Paterson Co.
 SECOND AVENUE AT UNIVERSITY STREET
 SEATTLE, WASH.
 DRY GOODS, GARMENTS,
 FURNITURE AND CHINA
 The Store That Guarantees Satisfaction

GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS
"LENNON'S FOR GLOVES"
 Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas
 For Men, Women and Children
LENNON'S
 Hosiery
 Ballgarren Building, 1106 2d
 Avenue

LAUNDRIES
 Perfect! Just like new! Ivory white,
 fresh, sweet and clean. It is a pleasure
 to wear clothes laundered by
Supply Laundry Company
 YOUR FAMILY LAUNDRY
 Why not let us solve your laundry
 problem? A phone call will bring us to
 your door.
 Howard Avenue N. and Republican Street
 Capitol 300 Capitol 301

ACME LAUNDRY
 East 2200
 High Grade Hand Work a Specialty
 1813 EAST MADISON STREET, SEATTLE

GROCERIES
AUGUSTINE & KYER
 SEATTLE WASH.
 Groceries, Meats
 DELICIOUS
 CANDY
 SEATTLE WASH. FOUR STORES AND A FARM

OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND
 The Best of Everything for the Table
SYLVESTER BROS. CO.
 Wholesale Grocers
 830-836 Fourth Ave. South. Phone Main 2300
 SEATTLE, WASH.; U. S. A.

HOTELS
FORESTHURST HOTEL
 1216 Ninth Avenue. Main 4053.
 Centrally located. Sleeping Porches, Tent
 Cottages, Tennis Court. Table Board.

HOTEL FENIMORE
 510 Broadway, SEATTLE
 Hot and Cold Water in Each Room
 Rates \$2.50 per Week and up
 Main 2041

WINTONIA HOTEL
 Main 0640
 Pike and Minor Avenue
 SEATTLE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
 We Are Specializing on
 WHITE AND GOLD FUR HATS
 Also our \$5.00 Hat will interest you begin-
 ning Dec. 1st to Feb. 1st.
THE HETRICK HAT, Seattle

Ranier Knitting Company
 Inc.
 UNDERWEAR, SWEATERS, BATHING
 SUITS
 Main 0104 615 Pine Street, Seattle

A. M. HAHN
 Ladies' Specialty Shop
 Suits, Waists and Gowns
 1336 Second Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.
 Phone Main 2171

SHOES
Turrell Shoe Company
 903 2d Ave., Burke Building
 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
 HIGH GRADE SHOES

RUGS AND CLEANING
Pantorium Dye Works
 Oriental Rugs—Carpets
 Telephone M7680 For Driver

RUGS
THE RUG SHOP
 Our Specialty—The best hand-
 woven mill-wool TATAMI RUG.
LUMAN E. BAKER
 Elliott 584. 923 1st Street

REAL ESTATE
Collyer-Vilas-Elliott, Inc.
 Real Estate and Mortgage Loans
 Rentals and Insurance
 216 Leary Bldg. Main 5573 SEATTLE.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
SOCIETY STATIONERY SHOP
 E. J. HARTNEY, Pres.
 Wedding Stationery, Announcements,
 at Homes
 214 Madison Street, Seattle.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES
 Razors and Blades Sharpened
 Knives, Scissors and Clippers. Keys Fitted.
T. J. BROWN, Main 2943 1013 Third Ave.

PRINTING
ACME PRESS
 W. F. Bushell
 DISTINCTIVE PRINTING
 1007 Third Avenue. Main 1907

MERCHANTS' PTG. CO., 72 Columbia
 St. Printing, Lithographing and engraving.
ADOLPH CAHEN, Mgr. Main 677.

APARTMENTS TO LET
THE BELVEDERE VISTA APARTMENTS
 Rooms Beautifully Light and Airy
 2nd East Olive (Cor. Melrose and Olive)
 Tel. Main 3703. Seattle, Washington.

TACOMA, WASH.

DRY GOODS
Rhodes Brothers
 Don't Miss
 Our Restaurant
 Mail Orders
 Promptly Filled

In Every Detail
Tacoma's Leading
Retail Establishment
 Broadway at Eleventh Street

Six Great Floors of Dry Goods,
 Wearing Apparel and Home
 Furnishings

HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS
General Hardware
Sporting Goods
 Washington Tool & Hardware Co.
 Phone Main 171
 928 Pacific Avenue TACOMA

SHOES
MCDONALD SHOE CO.'S
 Fall and Winter Stock of Footwear,
 has smart appearance and the models in
 two-tone effects and greys, ivory and black
 in 7½ and 8-inch tops are very popular.
 Price \$4.00 to \$15.00
 913 Broadway and Pacific Avenue,
 TACOMA

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
CARLYLE'S
CAFETERIA
 917 Pacific Avenue TACOMA, WASH.

CONFECTIONERY
THE C. T. MUEHLENBRUCH CO.,
 Inc.
 Dainty Luncheons Confections of All Kinds
 917 Broadway, TACOMA

MARKETS
J. W. WOOD COMPANY
 GROCERS
 949 Tacoma Avenue Main 213 TACOMA

CLEANING AND DYEING
Regal Cleaners
 Main 9502

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
F. H. SCHWAN & CO.
 Hair Brushes, Toilet Articles, Etc.
 Expert Grinding, Electrical Supplies,
 915 Broadway, Tacoma, Wash.

FLORISTS
H. W. MANIKE
 1219 6th Ave. Cor. M St. Tel. Main 419

JEWELERS
DAY JEWELRY CO.
 Quality Fine Prices Right
 Phone Main 5749 1139 Broadway, Tacoma

BARBER SHOPS
ZIMMERMAN'S BARBER SHOP
 First-Class in Every Respect
 1301-3 Commerce Street, Tacoma, Wash.

SPOKANE, WASH.
DEPARTMENT STORES
THE CRESCENT
 SPOKANE'S GREATEST STORE
 CORRECT MERCHANDISE
 In ample variety, fairly priced, and dis-
 tributed through a store service you will
 find pleasantly satisfactory—always.

PRINTING
Union Printing Co.
 E. D. Furman Prop. Fine Job Printing.
 Tel. Main 2262. 414 First Ave.

DRY GOODS
Blakely Dry Goods Co.
 The Store you can't forget because it
 tries to do Right in all Things.
 Main 1708

LAUNDRIES
CRYSTAL LAUNDRY CO.
 For Dry Cleaning, Rug and Curtain
 Cleaning you can rely on the CRYSTAL.
 M-6080.

SAN JOSE, CAL.
STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
OFFICE AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES
 Cards, Folders and Books for all occa-
 sions. Dainty stationery for polite cor-
 respondence. Seasonable novelties for
 special days.
MAYNARD'S, 114-116 South First St.

CLOTHIERS
SPRING'S, INC.
 Established 1895.
 Wearing Apparel for Men, Boys and
 Children. Women's Coats, Sweaters, Hats
 and Hosiery.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
STULL & SONNIKEN
 40-44 South First Street
 Suits—Coats—Dresses—Waists—Lingerie
 Dry Goods—Household Goods

PAINTING AND WOOD FINISHING
PAPERHANGER
WOODFINISHER
THOMAS BAIN
 Phone 4422. 363 Delmas Ave.

FRESNO, CAL.
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
The Wonder
 Women's Wearing Apparel Exclusively
 FULFILLING
 Fifth Avenue fashions within a few
 days of their creation.
 New Sport Costumes, New Dresses or
 Gowns for every occasion. New Spring
 Millinery, Blouses, Separate Skirts and
 other apparel from America's leading
 designers.

TABLE SUPPLIES
 Groceries Ice Cream Candy
THE RED CHERRY
 E. Baker, 1305 Eye St. Next to Y.M.C.A.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES
Breumers
 EVERYTHING
 FOR THE HOUSE
 58 Years
 In Business
 SACRAMENTO

LAUNDRIES
NEW METHOD
WET AND DRY WASH
LAUNDRY
 We do Wet Wash 50c, Dry Wash 75c
 and all finished bundle work
 2414 Sixteenth Street Phone Main 2807

WALL PAPER, PAINTS
C. H. KREBS & CO.
 Wall Paper, Paints, Glass
 AUTOMOBILE OILS AND
 GREASES
 626 J and 1008 Seventh Street
 SACRAMENTO

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
OAK PARK
FURNITURE CO.
 Oak Park, Sacramento, Cal.
 3018 Thirty-fifth Street

Complete House Furnishers
 Out of High Rent District
A. W. CLIFTON, Proprietor
WOODRUFF Telephone
 Wood and Coal M 1193
 1817 Eye St.
 Makes Warm Friends

FINANCIAL
PEOPLES
SAVINGS BANK
 SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.
 4% Paid on Savings Accounts
 \$1.00 Starts an Account

REAL ESTATE
REED & ELLIOTT
 1010 Eighth St., Sacramento, Cal.
 Real Estate and Insurance

MONEY LOANED
LEGAL PAPERS EXECUTED
NOTARY PUBLIC
 Telephone Main 233

GARAGES
 Largest and best equipped garage in the city
 "Yours for Service"
Lincoln Highway
Garage
 Everything for the car
 15th at K Phone Main 231

MOVING AND STORAGE
WESTERN TRANSFER, VAN &
STORAGE CO.
 Piano Moving a Specialty
 Auto Trucks
 613 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.
 Office Phone M. 695 Res. Cap. 211-J.

PRINTING
 I Solicit Your Consideration of the
 "BETTER PRINTING"
 Shop at 3400 Sacramento Avenue
 Prices gladly quoted on all classes of
 printed matter and Mail Orders promptly
 filled. O. H. MILLER

PALO ALTO, CAL.
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
PALO ALTO
FURNITURE CO., Inc.
 Rugs, Carpets, Draperies
 Linoleums—Shades—Etc.
 Phone P. A. 12
 222 UNIVERSITY AVENUE

BIXBY & LILLIE
 Grocers
DEPARTMENT STORES
FRAZER & CO.
 QUALITY
 OUTFITTERS
 FOR
 MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD

SHOES
THOITS BROTHERS
 Fine Footwear
 174 University Avenue

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES
GEO. H. ALLEN
 AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES
 Tires and Half-Soles
GARAGES
University Garage
 H. F. WM. BROCKMANN, Proprietor
STUDEBAKERS
 328 University Avenue Phone P. A. 24

REAL ESTATE
 Near Site of Stanford University
 Insurance. Rentals
 Correspondence Invited.
SLOCUM & STRATTON

GROCERIES
EARLE & CO.
 QUALITY GROCERS
LAUNDRIES
STANFORD LAUNDRY CO.
 Careful Work Guaranteed
 Forest and Ramona Phone Palo Alto 625 & K

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS AC-
 CEPTED SUBJECT TO THERE BEING
 SPACE ON DAY SCHEDULED, AND
 IN CASE NO SPACE IS AVAILABLE
 FIRST FEASIBLE DAY THERE-
 AFTER.**

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VICTROLAS
 to suit any purse
 Few people today believe their home complete without the
 VICTROLA. Today a wealth of music and entertainment is
 brought within the reach of everybody. There are Victrolas at
 \$15, \$25, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100 and up to the more ornamental
 styles at \$200, \$300 and \$350, and with every Victrola we offer
 the easiest payment terms.
ALL THE VICTOR RECORDS

Dealers in Steinway and other Good Pianos, Pianola Pianos, and
 Player Music. At the San Francisco and Oakland stores we are also
 dealers in Band and Orchestra Instruments, Ukuleles and Sheet Music.

Sherman, Clay & Co.
 San Francisco, Kearny and Sutter Sts.
 Oakland, Fourteenth and Clay Sts.
 Sacramento, Ninth and J Streets.
 Stockton, 325 E. Main Street
 San Jose, 190-192 S. First Street

SAN FRANCISCO
MOVING AND STORAGE
BEKINS
 Fire-Proof
 Storage
MOVING PACKING
SHIPPING
 Special Rates on Automobiles
 and Household Goods East and
 West

LITHOGRAPHING
THE UNION LITHOGRAPH CO.
 711 HARRISON STREET
 Los Angeles SAN FRANCISCO Oakland
 Phone Kearny 3750

SPECIALTIES
COLLECTION BAGS
 Wood or metal han-
 dles. Finished in
 colors to suit.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM CALIFORNIA CITIES

BERKELEY, CAL.

DRY GOODS

HINK'S
Dry Goods

Berkeley's Largest Store

J. F. Hink & Son, Inc.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING

Western Van &
Storage Company

AUTO VANS

2979 Addison, Ph. Berk. 2900, Berkeley, Cal.
Special Attention to Baggage

TABLE SUPPLIES

MELT T. SCHWEN

OUR OWN BAKERY
DELICATESSEN
Spot's Mayonnaise and Salads
Wholesale and Retail

2071-2073 University Ave. Phone Berk. 5559

ALBERT W. SMITH

Fancy Groceries

N. E. Cor. University Ave. and Grove
Phone Berk. 555

California Meat Market

Phones: Berkeley 311, Berkeley 342
2275 SHATTUCK AVENUE

SPOT CASH GROCERY

FISCHER & FISCHER
2504 Bancroft Way. Tel. Berk. 5775

FUEL AND HARDWARE

F. A. NASSIE CO.

FUEL FEED ICE
HARDWARE
College and Ashby. Phone B. 8700.

BUILDING AND REPAIRING

JACOB KOLLMER

Building, Jobbing and Alteration
Phone Berkeley 5306 BERKELEY, CAL.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

WHITNEY & WHITNEY
COAL AND WOOD
Express, Moving and Packing
2130 Dwight Way. Tel. Berk. 637

F. L. BUTTERFIELD

Stoves and Crockery
2109 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley

LAUNDRIES

Manhattan Laundry Co.
Quality and Service
1812 Dwight Way. Tel. Berkeley 335

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Shop of Waists
Spring Blouses Now on Display
2177 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California

SHOES

THE BOOTERIE
Shoes for the Family
2008 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

W. M. STEVEN, The Painter—Paper-
hanging, tinting and decorating. 1524 Mil-
via St. Phone Berk. 3531-W.

OAKLAND, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

NEW

SPRING DISPLAYS
IN
ALL DEPARTMENTS

Honest Values

Best Service

An Always New Store

H. C. CAPWELL CO.
Clay, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets,
OAKLAND.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

"QUALITY"
BAGGAGE
Exclusive Agents for Hart-
mann Wardrop Trunks.
Won all awards at P.P.I.E.
Factory in connection
Quality Trunk Co.

Under Central Bank, 14th at Broadway

TABLE SUPPLIES

SUNSET
GROCERY COMPANY
You are always sure of your goods when
you get them from us.1209 Broadway, Oakland. Lakeside 5500
2235 Shattuck, Berkeley. Berk. 6290

QUALITY MEATS

At Bottom Prices
OAKLAND MARKET
12th St. opposite Postoffice Theater

CAFETERIAS

Colonial Cafeteria
432-428 Fourteenth Street

LAUNDRIES

Crystal
Laundry
Phone Oakland 1408
2807 CHESTNUT ST., OAKLAND, CAL.

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE VENETIA APARTMENTS
116 Lake Street
Furnished Apartments Sleeping Porches

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BUILDERS

MILWAUKEE
BUILDING COMPANYDesign Your House
Build Your HouseOUR SINGLE CONTRACT
SYSTEMUnites the work of Architect and
Builder in a logical manner.
Produces economic efficiency.
Harmonizes the interests that ordi-
narily conflict.

TEN YEARS OLD

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

AUTOMOBILES

BEARDSLEY ELECTRICS
California Made—More Speed—More Mile-
age—Let us tell you the facts about this
car. A telephone call will bring one to
your door.BEARDSLEY ELECTRIC
COMPANY, 1290-40 West Seventh Street,
T. E. Felt, Sales Manager. Willshire 788-
5201S.

INSURANCE

Insurance Agency Company
FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
SURETY BONDS
A 2450-724 So. Spring—Main 5986

FLORISTS

L. H. FREEMAN, FLORIST
212 West Fourth Street,
"COURTESY ALWAYS."
Successor to Freeman-Lewis.

MILLINERY

MISS E. KUNTZ, 2692 W. PICO ST.
The Mode
WEST 917TWO GOOD
PRACTICAL MILLINERY
1329 W. Seventh St. 54576

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MYER SIEGEL & CO.
415 So. Broadway
Women's and Children's Garments
at Moderate PricesDRESSMAKING—Ladies' tailoring, even-
ing gowns, wraps, imported French fash-
ions; remodeling, KING, Suite 74, 703 1/2
South Broadway. Tel. Main 2088.

Ladies' Gowns and Fancy Coats

MME. WOOLLEY
Brack Shops, Promenade 8 F-2410Manhollow System
SHAMPOOING MANICURING
2316 1/2 South Union Avenue. 21202.

PRINTING

PRACTICAL PRINTING
Sunda School Supplies
BATHYTERMAN CO.,
Send for catalogue, 421 Wall St.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

ARNOLD ROSS
Trunks, Bags, Leather, Good and Specialties
322 West Fifth Street

MUSIC

R. W. HEFFELFINGER
440-448 Broadway—George J. Birkel Co.
Sheet Music Department
MUSIC DEALER—PUBLISHER

ACCOUNTANTS

HARRY M. BUCHANAN
Auditor and Accountant
2636 West 28th Street 72823

BICYCLE REPAIRING

Angelus Bike Shop
Make repairing a specialty; new and
second-hand bicycles sold on easy terms.
Rear 218 W. 4th. Main 1265.

AUTO SERVICE

SMITH'S AUTO LIVERY
Main 9254 F. 5436
5 and 7-Passenger Cars Anywhere—Anytime

BARBER SHOPS

UNION OIL BLDG. BARBER SHOP
2nd Floor
W. M. S. GROESTEN, Proprietor
F. 3376.HOLLINGSWORTH BLDG. BARBER
SHOP, 2nd Floor, 6th and Hill Streets.
W. J. HAWK, Prop. A 3679.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS

BRADLEY'S High Grade Liquid Paint.
The paint with merit made in Los Angeles.
Bradley-Wise Paint Co., 668 Alameda St.

CONTRACTORS

Electrical Contractors
GANS BROS.
Retail Stores, 812 So. Spring St., 211 N.
Main St. A-3742, Main 1933.SEWING CONTRACTOR
West 4691 R. J. FINN Home 71331
Storm and Cellar Drains
2006 Sprague Ave., Los Angeles

BOARD AND ROOMS

PLEASANT rooms, private boarding
house, well located, rates \$1 a day. L. J.
PICKET, 1121 Ingraham St. 54006.

OAKLAND, CAL.

TAILORS

Exclusive Tailoring
JOHN W. WARFEL
Union Savings Bank Building
13 and Broadway. Second Floor.

CLEANING AND DYEING

Marshall Steel Company
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2124 Centre Street, Berkeley
Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond

PAINTING AND DECORATING

J. LLEWELLYN & CO.
Painters and Decorators
Exclusive Wallpapers
Oak. 1108.FAPERHANGING
FITTING AND PAINTING
W. C. MOORE, 2145 E. 14th Ave., Oakland
Phone Merritt 1913

SHOES

LAIRD-SCHOBER SHOES
for WomenJOHNSTON & MURPHY SHOES
for MenWetherby Kayser Shoe Co.
Broadway at FourthWALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and WomenJESBERG'S WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS
612 S. Broadway & Cor. 4th & Spring St.

JEWELERS

FEAGANS & COMPANY
specialize in the remodeling of family
jewels. If you have jewels which have
grown passe, our designers will gladly sub-
mit ideas for the re-setting of the stones
into such modern jewel pieces as you may
desire.FEAGANS & COMPANY
Jewelers and Stationers
Los Angeles, Cal., Alexandria Hotel Bldg.
Pasadena, Cal., Hotel Maryland.WATCH REPAIRING
High-class work at reasonable prices.
C. H. BRIGDEN
815 W. Third St. F-1117.WATCH REPAIRING
High Grade Repairing Work Fully
Guaranteed
CHARLES J. KINNEL
Suite 204, 424 S. Broadway F-2010JEWELERS—H. B. CROUCH CO.
Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry
Special Order Work a Specialty.
758 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F-1779

LAUNDRIES

PEERLESS
LAUNDRY COMPANY
All that the name implies as to
FAMILY WASHING FAMILY STYLE
Home 60538 South 6318
Main St. at Slauson Ave.Hollywood Laundry, Inc.
Sunset and Cahuenga Avenue
Telephone, Home 570316. Holly 2141

CLEANING AND DYEING

PARIS DYE WORKS
28th and San Pedro Streets South 6241Expert Dry Cleaning
CLEANING PRESSING REPAIRING
O. W. THOMAS
2207-9 Maple Ave. 702 West Sixth St.
24090 South 470DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
Goods Called For and Delivered.Peerless Curtains Cleaning Co.
Curtains called for and delivered.
1577 West Washington Street
Home 23138 West 1375CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
ARTHUR L. EASON
431 S. Hill St. Phone A-3004. Bldg. 7673
Use phone—Auto will call

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

DUNCAN VAIL COMPANY
730-732 So. Hill Street
Artists' Material, Engraving,
Stationery, Picture Framing.

TAILORS

OLIVER D. MILSOM
Tailor
508-9-10 Delta Bldg., 428 So. Spring St.Tailor—Edwin Hartley
Right Clothes at Right Prices
204-S Linsler Building, 524 S. Spring St.Tailors—Henry G. Krohn Co.
Suits \$30 to \$60
228 West Fifth, at BroadwayTAILOR—Henry A. Beck
Prices Always Moderate
508-9 O. T. Johnson Bldg., Broadway at 4thL. G. CLARK TAILOR
203 West Eighth Street
Between Spring and Broadway

SHOES

INNES SHOE CO.
BEST IN SHOES AND HOSE
Our New Location:
642 South BroadwayCustom Bootmaker
CARL NELSON, Shoe Repairing
439 So. Hill Street

GROCERIES

Norris Cash Grocery
QUALITY AND SERVICE
2501-3-5-7 S. Hoover Street
West 18—Home 24191Ralphs Grocery Company
"SELLS FOR LESS"
Four stores, 635 and 317 So. Spring St.
Cor. 35th Pl. & Vermont, Pico & Normandie

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Boos Bros. Cafeterias
426-42 South Hill Street
211 West Fifth Street
648 South Broadway
328 South BroadwayARBOR CAFETERIA
Delightfully Different
300-311 West Fourth St., Los Angeles, Cal.Y. M. C. A. CAFETERIA
715 S. Hope Street
Continuous Service Day and Night.Vidamar Restaurant
108 West Tenth Street
Between Main and Broadway

SIGN PAINTING

PACIFIC SIGN SERVICE, 830 1/2 S.
Hill St. Signs of every kind. CR13
HEISNER Phone F 5892.

WATCHMAN SERVICE

LEE W. HAHN, private night watchman
in West Adams Heights, 2725 Harvard
Blvd. Home 72031. West 645.

TABLE SUPPLIES

WHITE BANNER DONUT SHOP
Makers of Quality Foods
2216 West Pico, near Hoover. Phone 20227

PASADENA, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Wear
Gossard
CORSETS
They Lace In FrontDiscriminating Women Look for This
Trade MarkYour Model at \$2.00 Up
Sold and Fitted by
Herman R. Hertel Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIAThe Pasadena Corset Shop
MRS. H. B. FORD, Corsetiere
308 East Colorado Street Tel. F. O. 3358
"Lily of France, Mme. Mariette,
La Princess and Bleu Jolie Corsets
Brassieres and Accessories

SHOES

BASSETT'S
WALK-OVER BOOT
SHOP
Thirty-Six East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIABoots and Shoes—Walk-Over and
Phoenix Hosiery
High Grade Shoe RepairingThe entire satisfaction of our pat-
rons is our aim.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

Crown City Trunk Factory
J. E. HERBOLD
TRUNKS—BAGS—SUIT CASES
104 East Colorado Street
Telephone Colorado 192

DEPARTMENT STORES

Bodway Bros
Home Decorations
and Furnishings
Women's Apparel Dry Goods
of Distinction Exclusive and Unusual
Telephone Colorado 224

GROCERIES

E. L. Cables M. D. Cables
CABLES—GROCERY
Colorado 2894
Quality and Service the Best
FULL LINE OF GROCERIES
FRESH AND SMOKED MEATS
Fine Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty.
Prices the lowest. Free delivery to all
parts of city.
Cor. Cypress Ave. and Villa St., Pasadena.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

PICTURE FRAMING
STATIONERY
AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIASTATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
PASADENA STATIONERY
& PRINTING CO.
47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1080
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Engraved or Printed
Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

MILLINERY

He Hat Shoppe
MISS SCHERTZ
Telephone Fair Oaks 1510
198 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

BRENNER & WOOD
37 North Raymond Avenue
Responsible for
ALL BRENNWOODWEAR
FOR MEN

FLORISTS

ELDRED'S FLOWER SHOP
170 E. Colorado St.
Tel. F. O. 227
Mail and Telegraph Orders
Promptly Delivered.
Member of the National Florists'
Association

FURNITURE

NOLD FURNITURE CO., Inc.
Telephone Fair Oaks 1181
65 to 71 North Fair Oaks Avenue
PASADENA, CAL.

HARDWARE

PASADENA HARDWARE COMPANY
46-70 West Colorado Street
The finest hardware store in the West

PLUMBING

Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing
Gas Fitting
J. W. ARNOLD, 238 Franklin Avenue
Phone F. O. 5269

CLEANING AND DYEING

MODERN CLEANING WORKS
Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning
E. E. LANGE, Tel. Office F. O. 462, Res.
Col. 2234. Goods called for and delivered.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

REAL ESTATE

California Property
Homes—Acreage—Rentals
J. C. BRAINARD, 19 South Marquette Ave.

MONROVIA, CAL.

APARTMENTS TO LET
FOR RENT
California Bungalows and Apartments.
Pleasant, clean, modern, convenient, well
located. Address MRS. HENRY MORRIS,
141 W. Orange Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

J. J. RENAKER
FURNITURE STORE
Est. in 1887
613-614 South Myrtle Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

LONG BEACH, CAL.

MUSIC

The Patrick Music Company
233 PINE AVENUE
Charles F. Patrick, Pres. and Mgr.
Pianos, Victorrolas, Musical Instruments
of all kinds—Sheet Music
Special attention given to Piano Rentals.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

CLOTHING
F. B. SILVERWOOD'S
"Suits with a Conscience"
\$15 to \$35 Suits, including Hart Schaffner
& Marx. Also \$3 "Hill-top" and \$4
and \$5 Stetson Hats.
194 PINE AVE., LONG BEACH, CAL.WALP, REYNOLDS & DODD
Men's Clothing and Furnishings
Number 110 West Third Street
HANSEN'S CLOTHES SHOP, INC.
"The Home of Good Dressers"
CLOTHES AND HAT REPAIRERS
TWO STORES—234 Pine Ave., 123 West
Ocean Ave., Schuyler Hotel Bldg.

DEPARTMENT STORES

A STORE WHERE
QUALITY AND SERVICE
ARE GIVEN
First consideration: A place where shop-
ping is a pleasure.
THE MERCANTILE CO.,
Broadway and Pine

A RELIABLE STORE

The Wall Co. Department Store.
Cor. Pacific Ave. and 1st St.

THE CASH STORE CO.

Dry Goods—Ready to Wear—Underwear—
Hosiery—Shoes—Men's Furnishings.
109-115 W. Broadway.

BOOKS

Books, Stationery, Engraving
FOUNTAIN PENS,
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Hewitt's Book Store
117 PINE AVE., LONG BEACH, CAL.

HARDWARE

Bennett Hardware Co.
115-119 East Broadway.
The Hardware Store of Long Beach.
Hardware and Stores of all kinds.
S. S. 47-J. Home 832.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DOWNS FURNITURE CO.
Agents for Double Action Gas Ranges.
We Rent and Exchange Furniture and Desks.
334 Pine Ave.

TAILORS

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring
Clothes of Quality
at Reasonable Prices
S.S. 'phone 1512, 33 Pine Avenue.

FINANCIAL

THE NATIONAL BANK
OF LONG BEACH
Capital \$150,000. Surplus \$115,000
The Accommodating Bank
N. E. Cor. Pine Ave., at First St.
Post Office Bldg., Apt. 3. Phone 904.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Kennecott Cafeteria
A DELICIOUS PLACE TO EAT
Continuous Service. Fine Repairs
7 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. 137 W. Ocean Ave.

SHOES

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
reasonably priced, in what you will
find at us.QUALITY BOOT SHOP, 133 Pine Ave.
COVER-OLMSTEAD SHOE CO.
Sell Shoe Satisfaction
219 Pine Avenue

CALIFORNIA DRY GOODS CO.

T. J. Utt, Proprietor. 501 Pine Avenue.
Best Merchandise at Lowest Prices
Your Trade Appreciated

MILLINERY

MISS M. I. HUNTER
Woman's Hatter
208 W. Ocean Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.MILLINERY—MME. R. MEYER
Hats made to order a specialty.
310 Pine Avenue

CLEANING AND DYEING

ONLY DYE WORKS, 808 Pine Ave.
Phones H-6623, S. S. 315. Auto Service

PRINTING

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

General Stork Slid Down, for the Camel Is Not Equipped With Shock Absorbers



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The camel is another hard-working animal. He began to be of service to mankind so long ago that there are no records of the beginning. For mankind and the camel apparently started out in the same places, and so early became acquainted. Long before men began to scratch on bricks and stones and papyrus pictures of what they were doing and thinking, the camel

was busy pulling and hauling, fetching and carrying, much as he is busy doing these things today.

In certain parts of the Sahara Desert, men have drilled deep wells and brought up water from buried reservoirs. Then they have planted date palms, and these trees, with their tops bathed in the hot sunshine and their roots fed with water from the under-

ground wells, have brought forth splendid crops of dates. And who should carry these dates across the burning sands to market but the camel? All the refreshment he asks, at the end of a day's travel, is a handful of carob pods, or a few dates, or the dry, tough shoots of desert shrubs, with a drink of water once or twice a week. In India, the camel works for the army. He is a transport animal,

and, in addition to transport work, he has been organized into a highly efficient camel cavalry, or camelry, perhaps we should say. And so you see that the camel works quite as hard as does either the water buffalo or the elephant in the lumber yard.

The Arabian camel, he of the one hump, will carry twice the load of a mule; the Bactrian camel, he of the two humps, will carry a trifle more.

The camel is better suited to freight than passenger service, however. He has a long wheel base, which makes for easy riding; what he lacks is shock absorbers.

It was our Mr. Grasshopper who proposed the lively race shown in the picture. A stretch of road was measured off. The camel and the donkey took their places at the starting point, then the elephant lifted up his trunk

and his voice trumpeted "Go!" And they went. The camel had agreed to make the race, carrying the little dark man, the bear, Dingo, and General (formerly Adjutant) Stork. Grasshopper and the bees rode the donkey. The donkey won the race, but this was because General Stork kept falling off, and the camel had to stop repeatedly to let him on again. You see, the General occupied the southeast portion of

the camel. Here the camel is quite steep, and General Stork, who, as he admits himself, is better prepared to enter the flying squadron than the cavalry service, kept falling off. The little dark man and the bear, by hugging one another and the camel's hump, managed to stick on, although the effort was a trying one to the little dark man's dignity, as you can see.

Elizabeth Arrives at Kenilworth

One of the most interesting chapters in Scott's "Kenilworth" is that in which he describes the arrival of Queen Elizabeth for her stay in Lord Leicester's castle. It is worth while to read this over, as you stroll about the ruins of this same old castle, idle upon the green lawn before it, or explore the remains of the great banquet hall. If you have a fairly good imagination and have chanced to look recently at some pictures of Elizabethan walls and turrets, gateways and interiors, oriel windows and courtyards, it is not too difficult to reconstruct Kenilworth Castle, either for after all a good bit of it remains. The ruins stand on rather high ground, the slopes leading to it being now grass-grown, close-cropped by the sheep; Caesar's Tower rises tall and angular at the right, another tower at the left shows still the tracery of its bay-windows; between the two towers, at the back of what was once the courtyard, lies the banquet hall, its jagged walls now ivy-covered; down yonder, beyond the castle, there was once a lake to which Scott refers in describing the pageant which greeted Elizabeth; at the foot of the hill still stand Leicester's stables, quaintly constructed of dull red brick and blackened timbers. But, to turn to the pages of Scott for the account of Elizabeth's arrival, which will help to make our own reconstruction of Kenilworth more complete:

"The guards, thickly stationed upon the road by which the Queen was to advance, caught up the acclamation, which ran like wildfire to the Castle, and announced to all within that Queen Elizabeth had entered the Royal Chase of Kenilworth. The whole music of the Castle sounded at once, and a round of artillery, with a salvo of small arms, was discharged from the battlements; but the noise of drums and trumpets, and even of the cannon themselves, was but faintly heard amidst the roaring and reiterated welcomes of the multitude.

"As the noise began to abate, a broad glare of light was seen to appear from the gate of the Park, and, broadening and brightening as it came nearer, advanced along the open and fair avenue that led toward the Gallery Tower; and which, as we have already noticed, was lined on either hand by the retainers of the Earl of Leicester. The word was passed along the line, 'The Queen! The Queen!' Silence and stand fast! Onward came the cavalcade, illuminated by 200 thick waxen torches, in the hands of as many horsemen, which cast a light like that of broad day all around the procession, but especially on the principal group, of which the Queen herself, arrayed in the most splendid manner and blazing with jewels, formed the central figure. She was mounted on a milk-

white horse, which she reined with peculiar grace and dignity; and in the whole of her stately and noble carriage you saw the daughter of an hundred kings.

"The ladies of the court who rode beside Her Majesty had taken especial care that their own external appearance should not be more glorious than their rank and the occasion altogether demanded, so that no inferior luminary might appear to approach the orbit of royalty. But their personal charms, and the magnificence by which, under every prudential restraint, they were necessarily distinguished, exhibited them as the very flower of a realm so far famed for splendor and beauty. The magnificence of the courtiers, free from such restraints as prudence imposed on the ladies, was yet more unbounded.

"Leicester, who glittered like a golden image with jewels and cloth of gold, rode on Her Majesty's right hand, as well in quality of her host as of her Master of the Horse. The black steed which he had mounted had not a single white hair on his body, and was one of the most renowned chargers in Europe, having been purchased by the Earl at large expense for this royal occasion. . . . The rider well became the high place which he held, and the proud steed which he bestrode; for no man in England, or perhaps in Europe, was more perfect than Dudley in horsemanship, and all other exercises belonging to his quality.

"The train, male and female, who attended immediately upon the Queen's person, were of course of the bravest and the fairest—the highest born nobles and the wisest counselors of that distinguished reign, to repeat whose names were but to weary the reader. Behind came a long crowd of knights and gentlemen, whose birth and rank, however distinguished, were thrown into shade, as their persons, into the rear of the procession, whose front was of such august majesty.

"Thus marshaled, the cavalcade approached the Gallery Tower, which formed, as we have often observed, the extreme barrier of the Castle."

Cradle-Song

From groves of spice
O'er fields of rice,
Athwart the lotus-stream,
I bring for you,
Agilint with dew,
A little lovely dream.

Dear eyes, good-night,
In golden light
The stars around you gleam;
On you I press
With soft caress
A little lovely dream.

—Sarojini Naidu.

What the Moon Saw

(Twenty-Fourth Evening)
Hear what the moon told me.

"Several years ago I was in Copenhagen; I peeped in at the window of a poor little room. The father and mother were both asleep, but their little son was awake. I saw the flowered chintz curtains stirring and the child peeped out. I thought at first that he was looking at the grandfather's clock from Bornholm. It was gaily painted in red and green and a cuckoo sat at the top; it had heavy-laden weights and the pendulum, with its shining brass disk, swung backwards and forwards, 'Tick, tack'; but that was not what he was looking at. No, it was his mother's spinning-wheel which stood under the clock. It was the boy's dearest treasure in all the house, but he dared not touch it or he would be rapped over the knuckles. He would stand for hours, while his mother was spinning, looking at the whirling spindle and the whizzing wheel, and he had his own thoughts about them. Oh, if only he dared spin with that wheel; father and mother were asleep; he looked at them, he looked at the wheel, and soon he put one bare foot out of bed, and then another little bare foot followed by two little legs—bump, there he stood upon the floor. He turned once more to see if father and mother were still asleep. Yes, they were fast asleep; so he went softly, very softly, in his short little shirt, to the wheel and began to spin. The cord flew off and the wheel ran faster and faster. I kissed his yellow hair and his large blue eyes. It was a pretty picture.

"His mother woke just then. She put the curtain aside and looked out . . . pushing her husband; he opened his eyes, rubbed them, and looked at the busy little figure. 'Why, it is our Bertel!' he said. And my eye turned away from the poor little room. My glances extend so far that at the same moment I looked in at the galleries of the Vatican where the sculptured group stand. I flooded the Laocoon group with my light, and the marble seemed to sigh. I pressed a gentle kiss upon the bosom of the muses; they almost seemed to move. But my glance rested longest upon the great Nile group with the colossal god. He leant pensively against the Sphinx, dreamy and thoughtful, as if he was pondering on the bygone years. Little Cupids played around him, sporting with the crocodiles. One tiny little Cupid sat inside the cornucopia with his arms folded, looking at the great solemn river-god. He was a true picture of the little boy at the spinning wheel, his features were the same. This little marble child was lifelike and graceful in the extreme, yet the wheel of time had

turned more than a thousand times since he sprang from the marble. Just so many times as the little boy turned the spinning wheel in the humble little room had the greater wheel of time whirled round and yet will whirl, before the present time creates marble gods like these.

"Now all this happened years ago," continued the moon. "Yesterday I looked down on to a bay on the east coast of Zealand. The cliffs round it were beautifully wooded, and in the midst of the woods stood an old red castle with swans swimming in the moat. A little country town lay near with its church buried among apple trees. A procession of boats with blazing torches glided over the smooth waters. . . . It was a great festivity; there were sounds of music and singing, and in one of the boats stood the object of all the homage. He was a tall, powerful man wrapped in a cloak; he had blue eyes and long white hair. I knew him and thought of the Vatican and the Nile group among all the sculptured gods. Then I thought of the poor little room; I believe it was in 'Gronne-gade' where little Bertel sat spinning in his little shirt. The wheel of time had been turning, and new gods have arisen from the marble since then. From the boats came 'Hurrah, hurrah for Bertel Thorwaldsen!'" (From Hans Christian Andersen.)

The Yakuts

The Yakuts are the most numerous tribe of Eastern Siberia, numbering some 250,000, and are typical representatives of the culture of the Turkish tribes of Central Asia. In spite of their present isolation from the other branches of the Turkish race and their probable mixture with Mongols and others, the Yakuts, in the course of their migrations, have preserved one of the oldest and purest dialects of the language spoken by the Kirghiz, the Tartars, and other Turkish peoples.

Regardless of the unfavorable conditions of life in their present territory, says a writer in St. Nicholas, they are increasing numerically, and are showing capacity for higher material culture and intellectual progress. The Yakuts were separated from the other Turkish tribes of the steppes of Central Asia and Southern Siberia and driven to the Northeast by the Mongol hordes at the time of the invasion of the conqueror Jenghiz Khan. They reached their present abode by way of the valley of Lena River.

Postage in 1837

In the year 1837, the average United States citizen spent only 32 cents a year for postage.

Eastern Ways

Every European who has lived long in the East will, I think, bear me out, says the Earl of Cromer in the Quarterly Review, when I say that in the most trivial acts of life the Easterner somehow or other manages always to do or say exactly opposite to what would be done or said by the Westerner.

I was one day looking out of the window of the Viceroy's house at Barrackpore, and noticed that a native policeman was walking up and down the terrace. His attention was attracted by a piece of paper, which fluttered to his feet. He stopped and eyed it intently. I conceive that under similar circumstances a policeman of any Western nation, even if he had been barefooted and his toes had not, from the constant use of boots, lost their prehensile qualities, would, had he wished to possess himself of that bit of paper, have stooped to pick it up. But the Bengal policeman kicked off the wooden shoe from his right foot, seized the bit of paper between his two first toes, brought up his foot to the level of the knee, and, without stooping, conveyed the paper from his toes to his fingers behind his back.

A friend of mine, who was a very acute observer of Eastern ways, told me that on one occasion, in order to test the intelligence of an Egyptian, he asked him to indicate his left ear. The most uneducated member of any European nation, supposing he understood the difference between right and left, would certainly have seized the lobe of his left ear with his left hand. The Egyptian, however, passed his right hand over the top of his head and, with that hand, took hold of the top of his left ear.

Piping Down the Valleys Wild

Piping down the valleys wild,
Piping songs of pleasant glee,
On a cloud I saw a child,
And he, laughing, said to me:

"Pipe a song about a lamb."
So I piped with merry cheer.
"Piper, pipe that song again."
So I piped; he wept to hear.

"Drop thy pipe, thy happy pipe,
Sing thy songs of happy cheer."
So I sang the same again,
While he wept with joy to hear.

"Piper, sit thee down and write,
In a book that all may read."
So he vanished from my sight,
And I plucked a hollow reed.

And I made a rural pen;
And I stained the water clear
And I wrote my happy songs
Every child may joy to hear.

—William Blake.

The Logging Camp

When my brother Russell was a little boy we lived in Maine. There were great woods near the town where our home was, and the men who lived in that part of the country used to go into these woods at the beginning of winter and stay there till spring, cutting down trees and making them ready to be saved into boards at the sawmill.

As there were several men who went together to the same place, they built themselves a house to live in while out in the woods, writes Josephine Jarvis, in "In the Child's World." This was a square house of one room, and they called it their camp. As their business was to make logs of the trees which they cut down, the camp was called a logging camp.

One day my uncle came to our house and said that he was going to one of his logging camps, and would stay all night. He had his little boy with him, and asked mother if Russell might go too. Mother was willing, and Russell was delighted, so off he started with his uncle and cousin.

They had several miles to go, but it was good sleighing, so the boys enjoyed it very much. When they reached the camp, late in the afternoon, the men there were delighted to see the children; for, being so far from home, none of them had seen a child for many weeks.

The boys enjoyed the supper of hot biscuit, baked pork and beans . . . cooked by one of the men.

After supper, they went to bed in the bunk, which was made of boards along the side of the room. The bunk was filled in with spruce boughs or hay, and covered with quilts or blankets.

The boys' feet were turned toward the fire, which burned all night in the middle of the room, the smoke escaping through a square hole in the roof. Their feet being so nicely warmed, the boys were not cold; they slept soundly and were among the first to wake in the morning. It was very interesting to watch the cook get breakfast (which was just the same as the supper of the evening before) and after breakfast they went out to see the men at work.

They were never tired of watching the "tree-fellers," as the men who cut down the trees were called. Two tree-fellers would begin chopping at the trunk of a tree, standing on opposite sides and making the chips fly in every direction. As the gap made by each chopper came nearer and nearer to the middle, the tree would begin to shake, and, finally, down it would come. But the men, knowing in what direction it would fall, could jump out of the way.

The tree did not always fall directly to the ground, for sometimes the men

would make it fall on a smaller tree to prevent the larger one from being splintered, as it might be if the force of its fall were unbroken.

When this tree was on the ground, other men would come and cut off its branches, while the two tree-fellers were cutting down another tree.

By the time the branches were cut off, a second tree would be felled and the men would pass on to cut off its branches as they had done to the other, while the tree-fellers would go back to the first tree and cut it up into different lengths. These lengths were called logs.

Then the teamsters came and loaded the logs on their sleds and hauled them to the river, down which they floated to the sawmill . . . in the spring. What do you suppose drew the sleds? Horses? No. They use horses in some places; but in Maine, at that time, they used oxen to haul the sleds. . . . The oxen were not harnessed like horses, but each pair wore a yoke to which a ring was attached. The pole went through this ring, or a chain was fastened to it.

The visitors stayed till after dinner, and then started another pleasant sleighride. Russell brought with him one of the camp biscuits to show to mother.

"See, mother," said he eagerly. "What nice biscuits we had at the camp. I brought one home for you to taste. It is the best biscuit I ever ate." Mother and grandmother tasted it, and then looked at each other. The biscuit was yellow with saleratus (then used instead of soda) and of course tasted strongly of it; but to the little boy, his appetite sharpened by the fresh cold air, it was delightful.

My Kitty

Soft and gray and cunning,
Quick and quiet, too,
That's our little kitty.
Have you got one, too?

Kitty's fur's like velvet,
Kitty keeps it clean.
Every day she washes it.
With her tongue, I mean.

'And her tongue's so tiny,
Just a scrap of pink.
Almost like a postage stamp.
That is what I think.

—Alice H. Cram.

Russia's Timber Resources

Russia, of all the nations of the world, has the greatest timber resources. It is said that the total number of acres of forest owned by the Russian Government reaches almost a billion.

THE HOME FORUM

The Advantages of Christian Science Healing

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. EDDY, the Discoverer of Christian Science, tells us in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 255, 256) that she has often been asked what are the advantages of her system of healing and in reply she says: "I claim for healing by Christian Science the following advantages:—

"First: It does away with material medicine, and recognizes the fact that the antidote for sickness, as well as for sin, may be found in God, the divine Mind.

"Second: It is more effectual than drugs, and cures where they fail, because it is this divine antidote, and metaphysics is above physics.

"Third: Persons who have been healed by Christian Science are not only cured of their belief in disease, but they are at the same time improved morally. The body is governed by Mind, and mortal mind must be corrected in order to make the body harmonious."

Christian Science healing, then, in doing away with material medicine, inaugurates dependence on divine Mind. While showing that material medicine is not needful for healing, it, by no means, denies the necessity of mankind for a remedy, but turns from the healing of the body to the healing of the mind, and, doing so, heals, where drugs fail. What is the conclusion to be drawn? Christian Science has proved that the malady was in mortal mind and not in mortal body, and that through the divine Mind alone this suffering has been removed. The greatest thing accomplished is, of course, not the mere physical healing,

but the proof that divine metaphysics is above physics.

Christian Science acknowledges only God, divine Mind, as creator and acknowledges only as man that which reflects the divine image and likeness. So it rejects the evidence of a finite mind and denies its claim to be a creator, a power, or a lawmaker. It shows it to be impossible for material sense to be the father of man. Impossible also to conceive of mortal man as the ideal man, who is indestructible as God's likeness. Building logically on this firm basis Science discloses the facts about man, and no conclusion can be reached other than it reaches.—If, that is, the premise of God's omnipotence is accepted, the premise that God is the divine Principle and cause of all true being.

Following closely on the teaching of Christ Jesus, Christian Science shows that man is sinless and consequently deathless. The truth about God and man is as true now as it has ever been, and as this is the same divine Science which enabled Jesus to overcome sin, disease and death nineteen centuries ago, it follows that these results may be looked for today wherever this teaching is understood and correctly practiced. At this point of the argument it becomes easy to understand that the practice of Christian Science must demand from its followers consecration, the most complete that they can offer. For while these are endeavoring to obtain health by proving that man is truly God's son, a son who abides in the likeness of the Father, infinite Spirit, and re-

jects the Father's qualities and is, in consequence, healthy, they must strive, simultaneously, to show forth other God-like qualities in their lives. It is, indeed, impossible for anyone to prove the unreality of disease through understanding, based on the fact that the real man is spiritual, while acting, all the time, as if matter had nothing but pleasure to bestow and was the life and substance of man.

Every case healed, and thousands are being healed, is healed because in Truth man is already whole and well, and is the perfect reflection of perfect Mind. This man, the real man, the true selfhood of every human being, is sinless. Divine Mind created man perfect and so man remains. This is the man that Christian Science reveals and demonstrates.

The advantage which accrues from Christian Science healing is then very far-reaching. It goes far beyond the present human perception of advantage, which confines advantage to material well-being, or at any rate, sees only a little way outside of it. The great advantage of Christian Science healing is its wideness, its all-inclusiveness. It is opening the door upon immortality and giving a knowledge of harmony, which is eternal, and which sets a man's feet in the narrow way. Christian Science holds out no illusive hope that the narrow way is perfectly easy to travel in, for it shows that most of the old standards of right and wrong will prove insufficient for the journey. But it brings facts to the notice of humanity. It removes the fallacy from thought that a man will be ush-

ered into spiritual bliss merely by dying. It shows, as Christ Jesus shows, that spirituality has to be won, and that it is won only by the conquest over materiality. Its Discoverer, Mrs. Eddy, says: "I do not deny, I maintain, the individuality and reality of man; but I do so on a human conception and birth. The scientific man and his Maker are here; and you would be none other than this man, if you would subordinate the fleshly perceptions to the spiritual sense and source of being." (Unity of God, p. 46.)

It is, indeed, impossible to compute the advantages which Christian Science, in thus revealing the truth, is offering to mankind. To the human being, as yet uninstructed in divine Science, these advantages, excepting only the physical healing, may seem at first sight to be obscure and distant, but, let a man once begin to follow in the way of Truth, and thus doing, prove for himself the ever-present power of divine Principle to heal, instruct and guide him and he obtains a glimpse of the new heaven and new earth, which John beheld, and, with the insight, comes the conviction that the way out of death and the pains of the flesh is to be found in the understanding of how to separate the real from the unreal, how to divide between Spirit and matter. As the reality of good becomes a concrete fact to him, he realizes that he possesses the "divine antidote" for all evil, and no longer doubts that the advantages of Christian Science healing are indeed infinite.

Over a Bloomy Land, Untrod

Over a bloomy land, untrod
By heavier foot than bird or bee
Lays on the grassy-bosomed sod.
I passed one day in reverie:
High on his unpavilioned throne
The heaven's hot tyrant sat alone.
A. I like the fabled king of old
Was turning all he touched to gold.
The glittering fountain seemed to pour
Steep downward hills of molten ore,
Glassily tinkling smooth between
Broom-shaded banks of golden green.
And o'er the yellow pasture straying,
Dallying still yet undelaying,
In hasty trips from side to side
Footed down their steeply slide
Headlong, impetuously playing
With the flowery border pied.
That edged the rocky mountain stair,
They pattered down incessant there,
To lowlands sweet and calm and wide.
With golden lip and glistening bell
Burned every bee-cup on the fell.
Whate'er its native unsunned hue,
Snow-white or crimson or cold blue;
Even the black lusters of the sloe
Glanced as they sided to the glow;
And furze in russet frocks arrayed
With saffron knots, like shepherd
maid.
Broadly tricked out her rough bro-
cade.

—George Darley.

What a Great Book Does

It is difficult to reckon what a great book does. What did the "Pilgrim's Progress" do for England? What has been its effect on the language? Could we say it has done for English prose what Burns did for poetry—"showed how it may build a princely throne on humble truth"? What has been its influence as the most widely read and translated work of the imagination in English—a book accessible to millions who never read Shakespeare, where they may meet a world of men, men outside their ordinary range, and yet intelligible and individual, knowable as one's next-door neighbors are not? What again has the book meant in the religious history of England? . . . What has been done for English liberty by the book and its writer together? . . . And supposing he had been talked round and had agreed no longer "devilishly and perniciously to abstain from coming to church to hear divine service," and to be no longer "an upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles to the great disturbance and distraction of the good subjects of the kingdom, contrary to the laws of our sovereign lord, the King, etc."? Bedford might have kept a tinker the more—and possibly none of the best at that, for there is nothing to show that renegades make good tinkers—and what would England have lost?—T. R. Glover.

True Friendship

Beautiful friendship—tried in sun and wind,
And durable from the daily dust of life.

—Stephen Phillips.

Goethe as an Official

"Goethe burst like a brilliant comet upon the peaceful horizon of Saxe-Weimar," Hjalmar H. Boyesen says. "In the quiet little city where life had moved drowsily in its old ruts for a couple of centuries, it was not to be expected that so extraordinary a character should be hailed with feelings of unmingled delight . . . and there was a whirl of gaiety such as the languid Thuringian capital had never seen before. In spite of all this, however, no one could accuse Goethe of neglecting his official duties; from the moment of accepting official responsibility he rendered more than a full equivalent for the pay he received, and the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar today abounds in monuments of his perseverance and skill. He raised the city to the dignity of the intellectual center of the German Empire, and every footbreadth of its soil is now hallowed by the memory of his presence. And when the first resentment of those who imagined themselves his rivals and the aston-



Yellowstone Lake, Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone Lake, with its irregular shore line and many arms extending far into the surrounding country, furnishes one of the more peaceful views in America's great wonderland of waterfalls, geysers, and hot springs—the Yellowstone National Park. The lake is about twenty miles long and eighteen miles wide, and is one of the great areas situated at such a height above the sea. Its altitude is seven thousand seven hundred and forty-one feet.

Among the early exploring ventures into the Yellowstone region was that of the Folsom-Cook party in 1869, and Explorer Folsom, of that expedition, set down the following description of Yellowstone Lake as he saw it half a century ago:

"As we were about departing on

our homeward trip we ascended the summit of a neighboring hill and took a final look at Yellowstone Lake. Nestled among the forest-crowned hills which bounded our vision, lay this inland sea, its crystal waves dancing and sparkling in the sunlight as if laughing with joy for their wild freedom. It is a scene of transcendent beauty, which has been viewed by but few white men, and we felt glad to have looked upon it before its primeval solitude should be broken by the crowds of pleasure-seekers which at no distant day will throng its shores."

The Student
High on my hedge of bush and tree
A blackbird sings his song to me.
And far above my lined book
I hear the voice of wren and rook.
From the bush-top, in garb of gray,
The cuckoo calls the hours of day.
Right well do I—God send me good!—
Set down my thoughts within the wood.
—Translated from the Irish by James Cousins.

Blossom in Japan

The glory of spring in Japan consists, T. H. Sanders says in "My Japanese Year," "less in any one picture that she presents than in her . . . variety. Many people who live in this country agree with me in saying that one can find at home sights as fair as any in Japan; our apple-orchards as gay and sweetly pretty as the far-famed cherry-blossom, but in Japan the continuous succession of color and beauty, the great number of different displays to be found in different places during the later months of the season, are perfectly astonishing."

"The earliest signs of new life usually come from the narcissus and the plum-blossom. The former actually appears above ground in the autumn, and remains practically stationary through the winter; though even in January we often have mild and pleasant sunshine which helps it along. At the end of the same month the buds are on the plum-trees ready for bursting into bloom; but one or two short seasons of cold weather come first. . . . At the earliest possible moment out they come, and out come the people from the bleak winter seclusion of their houses to greet them."

"The blossom really is very charming when viewed under genial circumstances; there are so many varieties and colors—white, pink, red, yellow, and even a green blossom. Some of the trees grow in the form of weeping

willows, having long, slender, hanging twigs with blossoms all down them. "But this is only the beginning of the pageant; before the plum-blossom is well over the rich flowers of the peach appear, and at the same time the cherry-blossom, most loved of all by the Japanese, spreads its sweet gaiety over the land. There are a surprising number of varieties of this flower, not with merely trifling botanical differences, but showing great divergences of shape and color; and happily the different varieties come out at different times; as soon as one finishes another begins, so that the display is kept up for a long period."

"The kind most popular with the Japanese is the small single variety, and it is also the earliest to come out. It appears before there is any sign of a leaf on the tree, which is smothered with a profusion of delicate pink masses of blossom, making one great nosegay of indescribable richness and beauty."

"Personally, I have a notion that our apple-blossom is as pretty in the mass as the cherry-blossom of Japan, but some of the later cherry-blossoms, the double varieties, are astonishingly large and beautiful. There is one kind which the Japanese call 'tiger-tail,' the flowers of which resemble little white seven-sister roses clustered profusely over the twigs; and another kind displays an abundance of large pink blossoms, which look particularly lovely when used for

Maxim Gorki a Child of the Russian Folk-Novelists

"Few writers have established their reputation so rapidly as Maxim Gorki," says Prince Kropotkin. "His first sketches (1892-95) were published in an obscure provincial paper of the Caucasus, and were totally unknown to the literary world, but when a short tale of his appeared in a widely read review, edited by Korolenko, it at once attracted general attention. The beauty of its form, its artistic finish and the new note of strength and courage which rang through it, brought the young writer immediately into prominence." It became known that "Maxim Gorki" was the pseudonym of a quite young man, A. Pyeshkoff of Nijni Novgorod, a large town on the Volga. "The childhood of Gorki" must have been anything but happy, for one day he ran away and entered into serv-

ice on a Volga River steamer. This took place when he was only twelve. Later on he worked as a baker, became a street porter, sold apples in the streets, till at last he obtained the position of clerk at a lawyer's. In 1891 he lived and wandered on foot with the tramps in South Russia, and during these wanderings he wrote a number of short stories, of which the first was published in 1892, in a newspaper of Northern Caucasasia. The stories proved to be remarkably fine, and when a collection of all that he had hitherto written was published in 1900, in four

small volumes, the whole of a large edition was sold in a very short time, and the name of Gorki took its place . . . by the side of those of Korolenko and Tchekov, immediately after the name of Leo Tolstoy. In Western Europe and America his reputation was made with the same rapidity, as soon as a couple of his sketches were translated into French and German, and from French and German into English."

"Gorki is a great artist; he is a poet; but he is also a child of all that long series of folk-novelists whom

Dawn From a Swiss Mountain Top

"I reached the Hospiz of the Fluela at seven, supped, and went to bed at eight," John Addington Symonds writes in "Our Life in the Swiss Highlands," describing a night upon the Schwartzhorn. "Sleep at once profoundly, till Josias Hold's voice woke me. . . . on the stroke of midnight. The gymnasts had arrived, some twenty-eight young fellows. We started for the peak in fair full moonlight. It was very still and solemn, winding slowly upwards to the snow-slopes and the glacier. All sounds have a peculiar value in the twilight of an August night. There was something particularly thrilling in the murmur of a streamlet rushing beneath huge wrecks of boulders which we crossed. Behind us, above the mountains of the Lower Engadine, hung a marvelous star of dawn. It flamed in the forehead of the morning sky, ascending over every peak and precipice, as flying from the slow reluctant dawnspring. The moon was nearly full, and made a lantern useless. Nothing equals the solemnity of these midnight marches on the high uplifted horns. Nor did the gymnasts break the spell. They moved like soldiers, keeping step, and spoke with the low sweet voices of country folk."

On the summit, he continues, "we all gathered round the cairn, and waited in silence for the sunrise. Eastward there first appeared a band of white, which looked like moonshine on a belt of mist, but was really a token of the dawn; for while the pyramids of Piz Linard and Buin cut into it with their silvered cones, it toned to green, and passed from citron to mellow orange, widening, broadening, creeping round about the circuit of the sky, but leaving the moon still mistress of the upper heavens. Then Bernina, Ortler, and Tödi began to glow with a faint half-conscious rose. So the dawn stole gradually onwards, fading the flying star and western moon, disclosing all the peaks of Switzerland and Tyrol; lingering through that in-

explicitly prolonged space of time which sunrise always occupies. When the east was already full of coming light, there shot with broad impulsive sweep from the zenith full into the core of hidden fire a luminous, majestic meteor—a thrilling episode in this dawn-drama—as though some star had left her station, yearning to engulf her radiance in our planetary sphere. At last a crest in Tyrol dazzled with true sunlight; and in a few moments the whole Alp-world lay bathed in rosy-golden day. I then discerned far, far away, a tiny blue comb of crags upon the southeastern verge of the Italian plain—a Dolomite beyond the Etsch Thal—perhaps the Rosenkarn."

" . . . the emergent morn,
Belting the horror of dim jagged eastern heights,
Broadened from green to saffron,
primrose-pale,
Felt with faint finger-tips of rose each horn.

Crept round the Alpine circuit, o'er each dale
Dwelt with dumb broodings drearier even than night's.
Thus dawn had come; not yet the day;
And morning's star their state in azure kept:

Still on the mountain world weird silence slept;
Earth, air, and heaven held back their song serene.
Then from the zenith, fiery-white between
Moonshine and dayspring, with swift impulse swept
A splendor of the skies that throbbing leapt
Down to the core of passionate flame terrene—
A star

At that sign
The orient sun with day's broad arrow smote
Black Linard's arrogant brow, while
Influent fire
Slaked the world's thirst for light
with joy divine."

The Ancient Mariner

"The story of how Coleridge wrote 'The Ancient Mariner' illustrates the fact that though they (Wordsworth and Coleridge) could together plan a work, it would in the end take form . . . from an individual mind," writes George McLean Harper in his "Life of Wordsworth." "On Nov. 13, 1797, Coleridge, with Wordsworth and his sister, started from Alfoxden about four o'clock in the afternoon intending to walk to Lynton and the Valley of Stones, on the North Devon coast, about thirty-five miles distant. With their small supply of money, it seemed a rash expenditure, but they light-heartedly put care aside by resolving to pay the expenses of the trip from the proceeds of a poem to be written for the Monthly Magazine. Thus relieved in mind, they tramped the dark autumn evening, and spent the first night at the villa of Watchet, on the Bristol Channel, planning the

'Ancient Mariner' as they went. Coleridge invented most of the story. . . . Wordsworth contributed the idea of poetic justice for the crime of killing the albatross. He had just been reading Shelvock's 'Voyages,' where he had seen a description of this bird. . . . The three worked joyously together at the poem that night, Wordsworth contributing two or three complete lines. But the undertaking proved more congenial to Coleridge, and the poem is his. The trio completed their excursion, which took several days and furnished many delightful and droll recollections. Coleridge worked at the poem until it was finished, in March, on the 23rd of which month Dorothy wrote in her Journal: 'Coleridge dined with me. He brought his ballad finished.' But it was the night-wind off salt water as he went, 'one of three,' down into Watchet that first brought to him the Mariner's hall."

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily except Sundays and public holidays in United States, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Back Bay Post Office Station, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other periodicals pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class, May 1, 1906, at Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

All communications pertaining to the content of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier with delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid

In Boston Postal District: Daily, one year, \$7.25; six months, \$3.60; three months, \$1.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 3 cents.

Outside Boston Postal District

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, \$8.00; six months, \$4.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

Makes checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms through the world.

For advertising rates make application to the Advertising Department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

European Bureau and Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

Washington Bureau, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Eastern Bureau and Advertising Office, Fifth Floor, Yale and Towne Bldg., 9 East 40th Street, New York.

Southern Bureau, Room 606 Conally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Western Bureau and Advertising Office, Suite 1312 Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago.

Pacific Coast Bureau and Advertising Office, 1100 First National Bank Building, Post and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

In North to Other American Countries: Up to 10 pages, 1 cent; 11 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 25 to 32 pages, 3 cents; 33 to 48 pages, 4 cents.

Readers of the Monitor who may wish to purchase this newspaper regularly at a particular news stand, and find themselves unable to procure a copy, are requested to give notice immediately to the Publishing Society stating the time, day and place.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

Address

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1917

EDITORIALS

East and West

It is curious that any section of the press of the United States should select the present moment to indulge in acrimonious controversy with Japan. Most people would have imagined that the President had sufficient trouble on his hands to make it at least inadvisable to stir up more. There is, to begin with, the submarine controversy with Germany, which in itself involves an issue with Austria and Bulgaria, to say nothing of Turkey, with whom there is a separate bone of contention in the matter of the Armenians and the Syrian Christians, concerning whom the State Department has spoken in no uncertain tones, in the ear of the Sublime Porte. Then, there is the constant danger of the unsolved problem in Mexico. And finally two minor issues, one in Cuba, and the other in Porto Rico.

In such circumstances it might have been imagined that the Japanese squabble might have been allowed to slumber. And, in terms of it a squabble, rather than anything more serious, the word is used advisedly, for it is difficult to imagine a state of imbecility, on Japan's part, so pronounced as to involve the Mikado's government in any more serious form of controversy, at Washington. Japan might fight the United States, might, indeed, render a good account of herself for a time, but the eventual result is no more a matter of doubt than the going down of the sun. If, however, the time ever should come when the Japanese people were minded to commit hara-kiri, it is as certain as anything can be, that they will not attempt it in California. That, when the present war is over, the center of gravity of international political unrest will endeavor to shift from the Atlantic to the Pacific, unless the Great Powers prove equal to controlling it, there is no particular reason to doubt. This, we imagine, is one reason why both Lord Grey and Mr. Balfour are so anxious to see the formation of a league to enforce peace, and why Mr. Wilson is so desirous of it being made possible for the United States to enter it.

The fact is, as has been stated, in these columns, again and again, that Japan demands some reservoir for the overflow of her surplus population. This is not only a genuine need, it is an absolute economic necessity. But she has come late, as Germany has, into the ranks of the Great Powers, with the result that added to Germany's difficulty in finding available colonial territory, she finds herself handicapped by proscription against her on the race question. The natural quarter of the globe for her expansion is the Pacific, but it is in the Pacific that she finds herself blocked at every point. The British are there, and the Dutch have been there for years; the French and the Germans are later comers; the Stars and Stripes float over the Philippines, and the Russian eagle over Vladivostok; but there is no room for the Japanese. If she looks further afield it is just the same. She is warned from the shores of the United States and Canada, she is forbidden to enter Australia, and is regarded askance at the Cape. So she turns naturally, finally and emphatically to China. And here she is faced by the old problem in a new guise.

The government in Peking is not averse from the Japanese immigrant merely as such, but it has decided doubts about him as an agent provocateur or as the advance guard of peaceful penetration. The argument of Peking is, indeed, the very apotheosis of simplicity. If you come to us, it says, simply as an immigrant, willing to lose yourself in the tide of life of the Chinese people, you are welcome to our hospitality; but if you come to establish Japan in China, to attempt to play in China the part that the British have played at Hong Kong, the Dutch in New Guinea, the French in Tongking, the Germans at Kiaochow, the United States in the Philippines, and you yourselves already at Port Arthur and in Korea, then we no more want you than you are sought in America or in Australia.

Unfortunately the role which Peking so strenuously objects to Japan playing in China, is the very one Tokio has cast for itself. It is, perhaps, a little invidious for the Christian powers, which have taken precedence in the great game, to object, but that is an argument which cannot be expected to bear much weight in Peking. Peking objects, and objects quite naturally to being controlled by Tokio. The statesmen of the Forbidden City cannot see on what ground because the nations of the west have barred Japan here, and forestalled her there, such action should be regarded as an excuse or justification for a fresh interference with the liberties of China. China, for instance, like all other countries, needs trade in order to prosper, but it cannot see why the door through which this trade passes should be closed by tariff bolts and bars made in Japan. She knows, moreover, that such barring of this door is only a preliminary step to placing Japanese soldiers in the guard house, in support of the Japanese customs officers; and this, in turn, only one other step on the way to substituting the chrysanthemum flag for that of the stripes of the six provinces, over the gateway itself.

In consequence of these things China appeals to the Great Powers, and, by reason of the existing war, to the United States in particular, to assist her in keeping open the door. She does not proclaim the fact from the house tops, because Tokio is always sitting with its eye fixed on the gradually closing orifice, watching for an excuse to bang the doors, and slip the "made in Japan" bolts and bars into their sockets. So Peking quietly, very quietly, motions to President Wilson to insert the toe of the boot of the United States into the opening, before the door finally closes, and leaves no choice between letting it remain so or breaking it open. Such a situation, it need scarcely be pointed out, is a particularly delicate one, especially from a diplomatic point of view, and the result of Germany's submarine policy, in threatening to sweep the United States within the orbit of the great war,

has made it more delicate still. One of the reasons, indeed, which the man in the street scarcely sees far enough to observe, for keeping the United States out of the war, in the interests of humanity, is that its toe should always be within measurable distance of the open Chinese door.

At the same time it must, in all fairness to Japan, be admitted that, in conditions of great provocation and of even greater temptation, she is playing her great game, in the present crisis, with studied self-restraint and with untiring diplomatic correctness. Like every other power in the world she is not forgetting, and cannot be expected to forget her own interests. But at a time when she, unquestionably, has it in her power to cause Washington considerable trouble, and when much of the criticism to which she is being subjected is of a nature to cause her to retaliate in the same coin, she is not merely acting with courtesy and consideration, but is quietly making known the fact that not only in questions of trade, but that in respect of all future developments in the United States, she believes she can rely on the fairness and justice of the government in Washington. At the same time those who know something of that curious and perpetual interchange of views, of confidences, and sometimes, unfortunately, of threats and denunciations, which constitutes the net in which the necessities of diplomacy have caught up the world, know how bitterly resentful the Japanese government and people are of the ignorant criticism and often malicious invective which, not infrequently, finds expression both on the political platform and in the press.

Democracies are apt to be the most severe critics of the art of diplomacy, but that is no reason why they should add to the difficulties and dangers of international relations which could not be carried on, for a day, without the labors of the diplomatic services.

Why Food Is High

"BEFORE spring comes," said a recent telegram from Portland, Me., "cabbage will be selling at \$100 a ton. Wholesale dealers in produce are now paying \$80 a ton for this vegetable, and even at that figure are not able to get all they need." Potatoes went up to 70 cents a peck, in Boston, the other day. All sorts of garden produce is at the top notch, because the supply is low. The supply is low not because production last spring and summer was not ample, but because distribution, as usual, was inadequate. In many of the agricultural states garden crops were left to decay in the fields, because the price offered in the season would not compensate the farmers for gathering them. The price is often made low by commission and storage men for the purpose of so discouraging farmers and gardeners that they will leave their vegetables in the ground. The smaller the gathered crop the easier it is to control and corner the output.

Not long ago this newspaper called attention to a vegetable shortage, and consequent high prices for table necessities, throughout one of the greatest agricultural states in the Union, namely, Georgia. It was shown that, in one corner of southern Georgia, vegetables enough could be raised in a single season to supply more than the whole State for a year. The reason the farms of this corner are not cultivated to their capacity is that, after the vegetables are raised and gathered, they are shut out from trust-controlled markets, and are, therefore, left on the hands of the producer. The story of that Georgia corner is typical of all the corners in Georgia, save, perhaps, those in which populous towns and cities, and, therefore, accessible markets, are situated. And what has happened in Georgia for years, and is likely to continue to happen so long as the transportation system of the United States is as crude as it is today, happens and will continue to happen indefinitely in a score or more of other agricultural states.

The Farmers Association of Louisiana, through its president, an important planter, has just spoken on the subject. This statement should be interesting to all wage and salary earners. It runs in part:

We can produce for this section, around Bogalusa, 250 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre, grown principally for feed. After growing the crop along with some peanuts and chafas, swine are turned into the field and allowed to fatten, after which we sell the meat at 10 cents per pound, retail. If we could get 50 or 60 cents a bushel for sweet potatoes we would much prefer digging them. We also produce around 150 bushels of Irish potatoes to the acre. . . . If we had some assurance of a just price for our produce a large acreage would be planted.

The president of the Farmers Association of Louisiana had already attributed the high prices in the North and the low prices in the South to dishonest middle dealing. He did not place confidence in farmers' combines. He would rather have a law which would guarantee open markets to all producers. The commission man, he held, should be a public servant. All crops should be reported and prices should be determined by a Government inspection department. The railroads should be brought into cooperation with the producer. This, like many other plans, lacks completeness. Yet it aims at the accomplishment of something which many persons believe attainable.

It is a substantial gain that people everywhere are beginning to see that not always more production, but better distribution, is the great need of the country and the times.

Argentine Radicalism

CONSERVATISM went down to defeat in the Argentine national election of Oct. 12, 1916, when the progressive element of the electorate made a clean sweep. In view of this overturn, a progressive Administration became inevitable, and President Irigoyen, responding to public sentiment, decided to launch the new order of things by calling a special session of Congress. Almost immediately upon its assembling, four bills, distinctively radical in character, were introduced in that body with the sanction and backing of the Government. These measures provide for the negotiation of an external and internal loan of \$250,000,000, gold, for the consolidation of the floating indebtedness of the Nation; for a loan of

\$100,000,000, paper, for the establishment of an agricultural bank, for the development of the State-owned petroleum fields, and for the creation of a merchant marine; for the temporary imposition of a 5 per cent ad valorem duty on all exports; and for a new colonization law.

The first and larger of the loans proposed is designed for the purpose of consolidating current short-term loans, treasury notes and local bank credits. It creates no new obligations, but, rather, is intended to make the way clearer and easier for the removal of those now in existence. In gold, approximately \$44,000,000 would be realized from the \$100,000,000 paper loan, and the intention of the Government is to employ this amount, directly or indirectly, toward the development of natural resources and the extension of industry and trade. That part of the proceeds of the loan which it is proposed to devote to the establishment of an agricultural bank will, if so expended, do for the Argentine farmer in need of working capital what the farm loan bank is intended to do for agriculturists in the United States. Argentina now has only a very small navy, but looks forward to much growth in that quarter in the coming years, and it is proposed to devote another part of the paper loan to intensive exploitation of the petroleum reserves with a view to the future fuel needs of warships. The colonization scheme is designed to bring about permanent occupation and cultivation of small holdings. Colonists, that is, are to be attracted by legislative provisions which will make easy, for desirable immigrants, the acquisition of farms up to 200 hectares. Cash advances are to enable settlers to build houses and purchase necessary tools, the time for repayment to extend over a number of years.

Of all the progressive or radical steps thus far proposed in the special session of Congress, with or without Government support, the colonization scheme is by far the most important, because, if carried through, it will signalize a subdivision of landed property which will give the common people that opportunity so largely and so mistakenly denied them by southern republics. Argentina is a land of great estates; it is a land of great wealth; but it is a land in which class contrasts, if not so pronounced as in Mexico before the revolution, are too pronounced to be either economically or politically wholesome. Argentina is not populated, because it is not settled or developed, as it should be. It lacks, as Mexico has lacked, though not in quite the same degree, and as other southern republics lack, the yeoman element, the background, and the moral and physical support of a population that lives near and by the soil. It is now a showy rather than a substantial nationality, as must needs be any country, the prosperity of which is based on ephemeral and inflated values, and is not rooted in the farm, forest, and mine.

John Bull

EVERY one is familiar with the term John Bull. Nearly a hundred years ago, Washington Irving could write of him that "there is scarcely a being in actual existence more absolutely present to the public mind than that eccentric personage, John Bull"; and yet, few people are aware of the origin of this nickname for the British nation. To find it we must go back just over 200 years, to a certain famous political satire written by Dr. Arbuthnot, entitled "The History of John Bull," and first published in 1712. At about that time the question of the Spanish succession was agitating all Europe. This agitation had gone on, in one way or another, for more than fifteen years, and not all the triumphs of Marlborough, or Peterborough, or the Prince Eugene could allay, in England, the growing discontent over the matter, and the growing antagonism to the Whigs, who were largely responsible for it. Dr. Arbuthnot was a Tory of Tories. A friend of Jonathan Swift and of Alexander Pope, he was a brilliant satirist, "full of abundant imagination," and from his position as court physician he enjoyed many privileges. So he looked out on the times, on the adventures of the Whigs in France and in Spain, and launched out, after the manner of his day, into a series of political pamphlets.

It was in the year 1712 that all London, or that part of it which had grown tired of the Whigs, found itself rejoicing over the first of a series of such pamphlets which began to appear under the title of "Law is a Bottomless Pit, Exemplified in the Case of Lord Strutt, John Bull, Nicholas Frogg and Lewis Baboon, who spent all they had in a law suit." Printed from the manuscript found in the cabinet of the famous Sir Humphrey Polesworth, and Lord Strutt was Charles II of Spain; John Bull was, of course, England; and Nicholas Frogg, "a cunningly sly rogue quite the reverse of John in many particulars," was Holland; whilst Lewis Baboon was Le Grand Monarque. "And sometimes you would see Lewis Baboon behind the counter, selling broadcloth, sometimes measuring linen; next day, he would be dealing in mercery wares; high head's, ribbons, gloves, fans and lace, he understood to a nicety." So Arbuthnot goes on, filling in the picture with wonderful deftness, showing Louis, as he was, forever seizing wealth wherever he could find it, and then squandering it all on wars and again wars, in "backsword, quarterstaff and cudgel play, in which he took great pleasure."

But to return to John Bull. Bull, in the main, was an honest, plain-dealing fellow, choleric, bold, and of a very inconstant temper. He dreaded not old Lewis, either at backsword, single falcion or cudgel play; but then he was very apt to quarrel with his best friends, especially if they pretended to govern him. He was quick, and understood business well; but no man alive was more careless in looking into his accounts, nor more cheated by partners, apprentices, and servants. No man kept a better house, nor spent his money more generously. Thus did Arbuthnot, writing over 200 years ago, fashion the national character, and it is interesting to note how little the popular concept has changed during the period that has intervened.

It was almost exactly a hundred years later that Washington Irving, coming to England from New York, picked up Arbuthnot's parable, as it were, and

developed it in his famous "Sketch Book." Washington Irving found John Bull at a time when he was passing out of the realm of the actual, "blunt, comic and familiar," into the realm of tradition, "stated, fixed, and settled." Irving's "sturdy old fellow with a three-cornered hat, red waistcoat, leather breeches, and stout oaken cudgel," had yet to undergo further changes before he reached the popular concept of today. But all that the great American author had to say showed him entirely unchanged by the passage of time. "He will stand by a friend in a quarrel, with life and purse, however soundly he may be cudgelled." With all his odd humors, Washington Irving insists, he is a "sterling-hearted old blade." He is, he adds, "like his own oak, rough without and sound and solid within."

Notes and Comments

SOMEbody recently accused the publicity department of the State of Arkansas of putting things pretty strongly. One of the assertions made was that if all the rice in Arkansas were collected, it would take a Grand Canyon of the Colorado to store it. Another was that, if all the chickens in Arkansas were one chicken, it would straddle the Rocky Mountains like a Colossus and shake the rings from Saturn with his crow. The publicity department took the reproof good-naturedly, promised to be more moderate hereafter, and added: "We feel constrained to say, however, that if all the donkeys in Arkansas were one donkey, he could stand with one forefoot on Mexico, the other on Canada and with his hind feet kick the man out of the moon." There is here a welcome relief from dry statistics, but the Arkansas publicity department might strive a little harder to be conservative.

A PLAY which was to Balzac a source of disappointment is to be given by Mr. J. T. Grein at his new repertory theater. "Mercadet" was written for the Théâtre Français, but it was refused, and the Théâtre Historique demanded such drastic alterations that, as Balzac said himself, the play would no longer have been a comedy but a melodrama. And so "Mercadet" was never acted in Balzac's time, and when eventually it appeared at the Gymnase, it was in quite an altered form. London saw it, some years ago, with Charles Mathews in the leading part. It was given under the name of "A Game of Speculation," and was as successful as it is to be hoped the present "Mercadet" will be.

WE HAVE another instance of the apparently irrepressible impulse of certain newsgatherers of the United States to "give everything away," in a telegram from Bridgeport, Conn., telling of a wonderful submarine invention by Simon Lake, and explaining minutely what it is! And yet there are those who object to a press censorship in times like these.

A RECENT writer draws attention to the connection which has long existed between Ireland and Spain. In the days of the "Wild Geese," when Irishmen were carving out futures for themselves as soldiers of fortune in many lands, they went in large numbers to Spain. Then again large numbers of Irish men and women, many of them belonging to well-known families, emigrated to Spain in the early days of the Nineteenth Century. All these immigrants were adopted by the country, and they adopted it, whole-heartedly; so whole-heartedly, indeed, that, as the writer already referred to pointed out, hardly any of their present representatives speak English, at any rate as "a native tongue," and they have lost all touch with Irish life. They have retained their names, however, unaltered, and in the Spanish Army list are to be found many such names as O'Connor, O'Neil, O'Donnell, Shaw, and so on.

WHILE it is true that the licensing system exists in Boston, we do not understand that the issuance of licenses by the Boston Licensing Board is mandatory where there is reason to believe that the refusal or withholding of a license to sell liquor at retail is demanded by the prevailing or overwhelming sentiment of a neighborhood or district. For example, where, as in the case of the petitioner for a license at 369 Columbus Avenue, recently, more than thirty persons were heard, and as many more were ready and anxious to be heard, in opposition, while only the expectant lessee appeared in behalf of the petitioner, there should be no doubt as to how sentiment stands.

BUT why, let us ask again, should the burden of proof always be placed on the residents of a neighborhood, or a district, in a case of this kind? If only the petitioner for a saloon license and his prospective landlord appear in support of a license, why should it be made incumbent on disinterested citizens to appear at all? In other words, why should not the Licensing Board first require the applicant for a saloon license and his prospective landlord to prove that the neighborhood, or district, in which it is sought to open or to continue the operation of a saloon, is really desirous of sheltering such an establishment? There is certainly nothing in or about the saloon business that entitles it to special consideration. Law-abiding people should not forever be placed on the defensive by the interests behind that business.

THE 1917 edition of the "Almanach de Gotha," which is now available, is the one hundred and fifty-fourth issue of that famous publication. The "Almanach" was first published in 1763, and for the first twenty years of its existence averaged about 100 pages, devoted mainly to such prosaic fare as the calendar, information as to foreign mails, rates of exchange for foreign money, and so on. In 1783 the genealogies of the reigning European families first made their appearance, and, at the same time, the readers were delighted with illustrations which took the form of scenes from the play or some popular novel of the day. Today, the illustrations are confined to portraits, and amongst these, this year, are pictures of the new Emperor and Empress of Austria.